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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HILL-SIDE RUIN. BY RUTH HARPER. Hearken! it is the passing bell!
May Christ's pure mercy shield us well!
List to the tale I have to tell.

Heaven's blue dome bendeth over all; You slender brooklet's broken fall But where it nears the old thorn-tree.

Quick ceaseth all its gentle glee. Sullen it grows, and dark of blee. Mark yonder ruin, blackening where

The blasted elms stand high and bare; Once it arose, a custle fair. Within its walls dwelt maidens three; Twain were swart and ill to see; The third was fair as angels be. Two night-hawks and a dove, in sooth, For twain were false, and void of ruth; The third, all gentleunes and truth.

And hill and valley, far and near, Were that one maiden's birthright fair And she was dowered past compare In womanhood and beauty rare.

And like the angels she was pure. God's angel was she to the poor, seeming herself but His bestowe The other twain were Envy's thrall.

Where Envy reigns, she spreads a pall Mis-shapen thoughts grew in their brain, Like beasts of prey in noisome den, Or knotted snakes in caves unseen.

Unmeet it were to tell each wile They practiced, wearing hollow smile, Uttering soû, feigning words the while. There came a day of festive glee, With guests of high and low degree,

And many an eye wore softened light, To see that lovely lady bright, Her vesture like her spirit, white; A golden zone around her waist,

And wreaths of pearl upon it traced; But lovelier was the form it graced. And in the dark folds of her hair. White Provence roses drooping rare; Her neck and brow were far more fair. She greeted all with gentle grace, And moved among them in her place, The light of beauty on her face.

And gathered round the festal board, The ruby wine in chalice poured,
She pledged them fair with courteous word! Swift as the summer lightning stroke, Death-spasms o'er her white face broke.

Then sad uprose the funeral wail. Those other twain, all guilty pale, Sought thus their ghastly joy to veil. Their thought was all of stores of gold,

WOLK

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

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NO. 511.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and one square south of City Post Office.

CREDITS, &c .- The letter from Francis Blair, lately printed in the Era, appeared first in the columns of the New York Evening Post. We ought to have given credit at the time.

The poem copied into the New York Evening Post, by Ruth Harper, without credit, was

printed first in our colu Whittier's last poem for the Era, was copie into the Tribune, without credit. We presun

there was inadvertence in both cases Read the Letter of Professor Hedrick. of the State University of North Carolina. is manly, bold, and to the point. There are

### THE ELECTIONS.

We have kept back our paper for the pu State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Ir diana-but despatches come in slowly. Ohio has gone Republican, as we expe

The news from Indiana is favorable; we ant cipate success in that State. The Buchanan men claim Penn they are too confident, although the Republic

majorities are not what we should like to see

But it will not do to keep back our pape longer.

### DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

We are under obligations to Dr. Kane, for a copy of his "Arctic Explorations." Had the work no intrinsic merit, we should value it very highly for the sake of the chivalric and daring man who has won for himself a conspicu place among the most intrepid and successful of Arctic explorators. But, apart from his own personal claims upon our admiration, his book is a record of events of profound interest to every reader, and of observations and re sults of the highest importance to the world of science. We have read both volumes, with a relish which even the intense excitement of this political crisis could not impair. In dwelling upon the vivid picture he presents of two winters amidst the utter darkness, the wild desolation, the death-cold and horrible privations of the Arctic regions, as high up nearly as the 80th degree of latitude, we forgot, for a time, the battle of politics. No one can read these volumes, without being deeply affected by the heroism, patience, and invincible endurance of the noble commander

The work is got up in beautiful style. clear, large type, with innumerable illustramely engraved, by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia

#### BY TELEGRAPH. ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania Election. Vote compared with that of last year:

Pittsburgh.—A Democratic gain of 507.

Alleghany County.— Thirty-three distrive a Democratic gain of 600.

Monroe County.—Democratic majority, 1,50 In the fifth district, Mulvaney (Repub.) probably elected over Cadwalls Dauphin County gives 800 Union majority a loss of 100.

ter County 600 Union majority

Philadelphia.-The Democratic gain in the city is about 5,000. In the first district, Flor-ence is elected by 2,279 majority. Second district, Morris, (Union,) 173 majority. Third dis-trict, Landy (Dem.) elected over Millward by s Democratic gain. Fourth district, Philli (Dem.) elected by a large majority—a Den cratic gain. In Philadelphia the Democratic majority

Canal Commissioner is 2,236.

Lancaster County gives a Union majority 5,000. In the 6th district, Hickman (Dem.)

The returns are so incomplete and confus that the aggregate Democratic gains canno be arrived at with certainty; but enough i known to render it certain that the Democrati have swept off the majority of last fall, and undoubtedly have a majority of 5,000, at least, The Pennsylvanian foots up, in twenty-five

counties, a Democratic majority of 19,400. The Philadelphia Bulletin has returns from twenty-eight counties, footing up a Democratic majority of 10,664. Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 31 P. M .- From the

returns received this afternoon, there is a strong indication that Pennsylvania is safe for the Union ticket. Five o'clock, P. M .- We have a majority of

6,000, and some of our strongest counties yet

## Ohio Election.

Cleveland, Oct. 15 .- This city has probably given 250 Republican majority; Cuyahoga, 2,000; Huron, fifteen townships, 1,400; Sandusky, seven townships, 500; Columbians, three town ships, 380; Lake, four townships, 735; Ross, three townships, 10; Green—Harlan, (Republican.) for Congress, 900; Warren, four townships, 80 gain—all Republican majorities.

Columbus.—Half of Franklin county in. Galloway (Republican) will have a small ma-jority in this county. This probably secures his election.

Toledo gives 400 Democratic majority, and

Sandusky 72 Republican majority.

Cincinnati, October 15.—Fairfield, Ross, an Montgomery counties, from partial retu cate a Republican gain. ate a Republican gain.

L. D. Campbell is re-elected in the 3d Cor

gressional district by 106 majority. Cincinnati, Oct. 15 .- Pendleton, (Dem. in 1st district, and Groesbeck, (Dem.,) in 2 district, are elected to Congress. The Demo-cratic county ticket is elected, by 3,000 to 4,000 majority. This is a Democratic gain of two Congressmen, caused by running a third ticket. The Democrats, however, lose 4,000 votes in this county since Chase's election. Two coun-ties report Democratic gains; but elsewhere, as far as heard from, the Republicans have

gained.

Republican County Majorities.—Green county, 2; Summit, 1,550; Medina, 1,000; Hamilton, 5,000; Columbiana, 1,550; Trumbull, 2,000; Stark, 200; Mahoning, 200; Geauga, (partially, 1,758. The State is conceded to Republicans, by 30,000 to 40,000 majority, tols is re-elected to Congress in the 30 Galloway (Repub.) is defeated.

Indiana Election. Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—The few scatter returns indicate the success of the Republican

It is stated that Lady Franklin, on h a rumor recently that Dr. Kane would leave for Europe, and a house furnished for his re-ception, and waited in anxious expectation the

## OFFICIAL KANSAS COMMITTEE REPORT.

Secretary Republican Associa Washington, D. C.

## A CARD

er is due to the frie

MR. CLAY-THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

REDSTONE, FATETTE Co., PENN., to the Editor of the National Era: Will you have the goodness to

dissouri Compromise of 1820?

Did he ever maintain the conthat measure, or anything tending to indu inference of its constitutionality? On what grounds did he advocate the

By answering the above, you will confer Yours, truly, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

In the beginning of the year 1819, bills were ntroduced in the House of Represe thorize the Territories of Alabama and Missouri to form State Constitutions. February 13th, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to insert a clause in the Missouri bill, prohibiting more of his class in the South than many now the further introduction of slaves into Misson and granting freedom to the children of the already there, on their attaining the age of twenty-five. After a fierce debate, this was carried-yeas 87, nays 76.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, February 16, noved a similar restriction as an amendment to the bill to organize a Territorial Governmen for Arkansas, but the motion at last failed by a very close vote, and Mr. Taylor then propose to add to the bill a proviso that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude should thereafter be introduced into any part of the territories of the United States, north of 36° 30', the northern

oundary of the new territory. This was the first proposition looking toward the one finally adopted; it was made by a New York member, but receiving little favor from any section, was withdrawn, and the Arkansas

bill was passed without restriction.

The Senate struck out of the Missouri bill the mendment made on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, and the House refusing to concur. by a vote of 78 to 76, the hill was lost.

The rest of the year, till the new Congress was a period of as much excitement on the Sla very question as now prevails. Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House in the Sixteenth Congress. Early in the session, a committee, or motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, was ap pointed in the House, to inquire into the expe diency of prohibiting Slavery north of the Mis sissippi. A bill to authorize Missouri to form a State Constitution was postponed till the committee could report, which, however, being un

In the Senate, after much manouvring an

able to agree, was discharged.

hot debate, the admission of Maine and Missouri was provided for by one bill by a vote of 23 to 21. Thomas, of Illinois, moved to amend by a clause prohibiting the introduction o laves into any of the remainder of the Lenisians ession, north of the Arkansas boundary. This lause, finally adopted, and known popularly as the Missouri Compromise, was carried by a vote of 34 to 10-the Senators from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Indiana, with Macon and one of the Mississippi Senators, in the negative. The bill, February 17, 1820, as amended, was carried-yeas 24, pays 20-the slaveholding States, with Illinois, for it, all the others against it. When the Maine bill came back to the House, with a provision tacked to t for the unrestricted admission of Missouri and with the proviso of Mr. Thomas, both mendments were voted down, the proviso, by 158 to 18-eight of the latter from the South, ten from the North. The House then passed ing Slavery-93 to 94-Henry Clay laboring

nerely recommendatory. A Committee of Conference was asked by the Senate, and Mr. Clay, who was in favor of the compromise of Thomas, took care to appoint a decided majority of compromisers. Meantime, the Senate sent back the Missouri bill of the House, with the prohibition of Slavery stricker out, and the Thomas proviso inserted. We copy an account of what followed, from Hildreth' History, (p. 191, vol. 3d,) which presents very clear synopis of the whole history of the

pard, but in vain, to induce it to make the claus

" At the same time, (March 2,) Holmes, from the Committee of Conference, reported a recom-mendation to the Senate to recede from their amendments to the Maine bill—the House to pass the Missouri bill in its new shape. Steps had been taken to secure the adoption of this recommendation. Four more obscure Northern embers-Eddy of Rhode Island, Stevens o Connecticut, and Kinsey and Smith of New ersey—had been in some way prevailed upon o vote for the Compromise. Three others to vote for the Compromise. Three others-Edwards of Connecticut, and Case and Thom ce President—absented themselves. By this fection, the striking the prohibition of Slavery

The insertion of Thomas's proviso was then carried, 134 to 42—the negatives including 35 The insertion of Indiana's provided including 35 carried, 134 to 42—the negatives including 35 Southern members, who voted against it as not within the power of Congress, and five Northern the power of Congress, and the Northern and the Principle of Principles of the Principles of This was the Missouri Compromise—the Sou secured the point of the organization of Mis-

ouri, without restriction as to Slavery-the North secured the restriction in all the remainder of the Louisiana Territory, north of 36° 30'. The first idea of the Compromise was thrown out by Mr. Taylor, of New York. The Compromise as it was passed was the proposition of Mr. Thomas, of Illinois. Henry Clay was its supporter from beginning to end, and but for his tact and energy, it is not probable that it would have succeeded. Afterwards, the people of Missouri, in forming their state Government, inserted a special clause. equiring the Legislature to frame laws to prevent free colored people from settling in the State. This offended the North, and at the next session, commenced in November, the excitement on the Slavery question was as fierce as ever. It was then that Mr. Clay appeared as the originator of movements intended to allay the excitement and settle the controversy by some compromise. As a last resort, all other measures having failed, Mr. Clay, February 18th, moved the appointment of a joint committee to consider the whole subject; and this was carried. The resolution reported by the ommittee required a solemn pledge of the Misany act, and that no act should be pass hould be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which they

ture of Missouri, hastening to give the required pledge, Missouri was admitted into the Union. The arrangement by which this was effected was the work of Mr. Clay; but it is not the Missouri Compromise, that having been origin ated by Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, but consum ated, we may truly say, by Mr. Clay.

y the same as that made by Mr. Clay him in the Senate, in 1850, in his speech on the esolutions preparatory to the Co opinion of Mr. Clay, concerning from any interference by Congreen—the Federal Government has no right to touch it, except to maintain the alleged

stitutional guaranties in relation to it; but Territory.? The free States of Ohio, Indiana, at, outside the slave States, it is a legitimate subject of Federal consideration and ac-tion—that Congress has the right to prohibit

The positions he took in the great speech on ons, were—that Slavery having been prohibited by Mexican laws in the Territories acquired from Mexico, they continued in force, after their acquisition—that the Constitution of the United States did not per se carry Sla very into those Territories—that the institution was moreover excluded thence by soil and climate—that the Wilmot Proviso, although not unconstitutional, was unnecessary-and that no power on earth should ever him to vote to legislate Slavery into Territories already free. His speech, in which all these positions are maintained, is printed in the Appart 1, pp. 119-127. Two quotations will

"The power, then, Mr. President, in my pinion—and I extend it to the introduction opinion—and I extend it to the introduction as well as to the prohibition of Slavery in the new Territories—does exist in Congress."

"Page 117.—I come now to the question to the extent of the power. I think it is power adequate either to introduce or to a clude Slavery."

The following extract (p. 126) shows ostility to the extension of Slavery: "I repeat, that I never can, and never vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, to spread Slavery over territory where it does not now exist."

Our correspondent finally asks, on what grounds Mr. Clay advocated the Missouri Com promise. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House when it passed, so that there is no speech of his on record showing his reasons: but all who know his policy, and have read the reasons or which he urged the Compromise measures of 1850, will understand that he supported the Missouri Compromise as a measure calculated to restore peace and concord to the country and allay the agitation of the Slavery Ques

We think we have fully answered all the in

### SEVERAL INQUIRIES.

BLOOMINGTON, September 13, 1856. the Editor of the National Era: I notice in your issue of September 4th, two different articles, touching the all-important question of representation. That subject has been much discussed here; but I find the subject so little understood, that there is scarcely any two men will agree upon it. The Old Liners argue, that the Free States are repre-sented by the negro population; so there is no loss, but a gain, to Northern States, as it takes loss, but a gain, to Northern States, as it takes three negroes in the South in making up the ratio, it only requires one negro in the free States to be equal to one white man. The above is their line of argument here; but the Constitution is so doubtfully expressed upon the matter, it is hard for all to compred the true state of the case. If you coul fully explain the subject so as all could understand it as it really is in the free and slave States, you would confer a great favor upon both parties, especially the Republicans.

No matter how well men are posted, there are no two that will agree; even the opinions of different writers conflict.

Yours, &c.,
Again we ask for information. The Liners argue thus: The Compromises of 1820 and 1787 were only to apply to the Territory, merely shielding the Territory from Slavery, but left the People to introduce Slavery into the State, if they wish it. If such is the case, what is the meaning of the words "forever prohibited," in the Compromises of both 1820 and 1787? We would like to hear your opin-

The "Old Liners" are greatly mistake when they suppose that in the South three negroes are considered only one person. The free colored population of the Union, in 1850, was, in the free States, in round number 176,000; in the slave States, 258,000-tota 434,000. This entire population, North and South, is, under the Constitution, included in the ratio of representation; a free colored person counting as much in the slave as i

he free States. The three-fifths rule applies only to slave In the ratio of representation, five slaves are counted as three free persons. The free States have no slaves; and in the slave States slaves are regarded, held, and treated as property. They therefore have a representation, not only for persons, but for a certain kind of property, as it is called; while the free States are represented simply according to population.

As to representation, the language of the Federal Constitution is as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians no taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

In the class "free persons," are embraced all whites, all free blacks and mulattoes, and all Indians, except those who are not taxed

By "all other persons," is meant slaves. Mr. Webster was accustomed to speak this ratio of representation as giving to the slave States a great advantage over the free; and while he was willing to submit to it, as one of the compromises of the Constitution, as a part of the original bargain, he protested against the extension of the rule. One of his nain arguments against the acquisition slave territory was, that it involved this

crease of slave representation. In 1850, the slaves numbered For three-fifths of these—1.900,301—the slave states have a representation. To ascertain the number of members of the House from the South who hold their seats in virtue of this tation, divide 1,900,317 by 93,423, the 1850, and you have 20 and a frac tion. Of the 90 members from the South then, 20 are there in virtue of slave represen

freemen, the representative power of the South would be at once enlarged—that instead of being entitled to but 90 Representatives, would then be entitled to 104-and therefo this rule of representation diminishes the repntative power of the South. That is true: but the Old Liners overlook this vital consideration: were all the slaves converted into freemen, they would do their own voting, there would no longer be any such a thing as the Slave Power to endanger the country-strife among the States would cease. The representative power of the South would be increased, but the power of the Slave Interest would be extinguished. What is it we contend against? Not the South, not a section, not a State-but against an enormous and on pressive Class Interest, which has subjected the South, and seeks to subject the North and to which this slave representation is allimportant-for the election of these twenty resentatives, sent in virtue of slave repre ntation, is controlled by the slaveh

The Acts of 1787 and 1820 .- The act of 1787 prohibited Slavery forever in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. That was enough. authors of that act were practical

Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, wisdom and efficiency of the policy. The act of 1820 prohibited

the territory acquired from Louisiana above 36° 30'. That act accomplished its purpose until, in 1854, ruthless hands repealed it. Had it stood, all the States formed out of the Territory would have been free, incontestably. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Keep Slavery out of a Territory, and it naturally becomes a free State. Tolerate it in a Territory, and it naturally becomes a slave

formed from a free Territory, and entering the Union as free, may not then open its doors to Slavery, it is not of the slightest practical importance. No such State ever did so absurd and wicked a thing, or ever will. Our answer to an Old Liner, who would mock at all acts ohibiting Slavery in Territories, because hey cannot extend to its prohibition in States ormed out of them, would be: Your son when he shall have attained twenty-one, may secome a thief, or a drunkard, and you will not be able then to prevent it; but does that prove that early moral training is of no availhat there is no use in bringing up your boys to speak the truth, deal honesty, and live tem perately? The boy contains the man. Make your boy honest, and you will never have to blush for his manhood. The Territory contains the State. Stamp Freedom on the Terri tory, and the State will always be free.

MR. DUNN'S BILL AND THE REPUBLICANS A friend in New York asks us to reprint the oill of Mr. Dunn in relation to the organ of Kansas, passed in the House of Representa-tives, July 29th. It would occupy nearly a page of the Era, and the larger portion of it is of no interest now to anybody. We hope to satisfy our friend by giving a brief synopsis of the formal part merely, and printing in detail the sections on which the Fillmore and Buchanan nen build their charge of inconsistency against he Republicans The bill is entitled, "A Bill to reorganize the

Territory of Kansas." SEC. 1. Defines the boundaries of the Terr

SEC's 2, 3, 4. Provide for the organization he Executive and Legislative departments lefine their spheres; prescribe the mode of ap-SEC. 5. Every white male inhabitant, a citi en of the United States, and twenty-one, resi-

lent at the time of the passage of the act, shall pe entitled to vote at the first election—thereafter, none shall vote, not an actual resident or twelve months. SEC. 6. All the laws passed by the Legisla

ive Assembly and Governor to be submitted o Congress - if disapproved, to be null and SEC. 7. The appointment of subordinate offi

cers provided for. SEC. 8. Restrictions on the appointment officers. And then, numerous wholese strictions on the Legislative power, intended guard personal rights and secure liberty. SEC's 9, 10. Organize the Judiciary, ar provide for ministerial officers.

partments of the Government determined. Sec. 12. Constitution and laws of the Unite States extended over the Territory, so far as they are applicable. Sec. 13. Regulations about the

SEC. 11. Compensation of the

place of the meeting of the Legislature. SEC. 14. Provision for the election of a Dele gate to Congress. SEC. 15. [To be printed in full.]

Sec. 16. Justices of the peace, constable udicial and ministerial officers, now in the Territory, to continue as such till others be duly SEC's 17, 18. Provisions for a library and for

Sec. 19. Temporary provision for defining the judicial districts. SEC. 20. Officers appointed by the Presiden to give security for moneys intrusted to them. as may be directed by the Secretary of the

Treasury. SEC. 21. All treaties and engagement the Indian tribes to be rigidly observed. Sec. 22. Provision for universities and agr cultural and mechanical schools.

SEC. 23. Provision for pre-emption and ho stead rights. The remaining sections, 24 and 25, we sha now print as they stand in the bill, togethe with section 15. They are all which can have the slightest bearing upon the charges to which our friend alludes. We give them, omitting nothing, adding nothing, just as they stand in

the bill before us, printed by order of the "SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, Tha all suits, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territory of Kansas, or of New Mexico, when this act shall take effect, shall remain in said courts and the courts of the territory of the courts of the territory of the courts of the territory of the courts of the where pending, to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined, in such courts, as though this act had not been passed: Provided, nevertheless, That all the criminal prosecutions now ding in any of the courts of the Territory of Kansas, imputing to any person or persons the crime of treason against the United States, crime of treason against the United State and all criminal prosecutions, by information of what are usually known as the laws of Legislature of Kansas, shall be forthwith dis gislature of Kansas, suan person who may may be pending; and every person who me be restrained of his liberty, by reason of any said prosecutions, shall be released therefre without delay. Nor shall there hereafter ritory, against any person or persons, for any such charge of treason in said Territory prior

to the passage of this act, or any violat disregard of said legislative enactments "SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That se nuch of the fourteenth section, and also so much of the thirty-second section, of the act assed at the first session of the Thirty-thir Congress, commonly known as the Kansas Nebraska act, as reads as follows, to wit: 'Ex cept the eighth section of the act prepara to the admission of Missouri into the Un approved March sixth, eighteen hundred approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitutions. own way, subject only to the Consti the United States: Provided, That noth

children born in either of said Territories, of any female lawfully held to service, if in like manner removed without said Territories before the expiration of that date, shall not be, by reason of anything in this act, emancipated from any service it might have owed, had this act never been passed: And provided, further, That any person lawfully held to service in any other State or Territory of the United States, and escaping into either the Territory of Kansas or Nebraska, may be reclaimed, and removed to the person or place where such service is due, under any law of the United States which shall be in force upon the subject.

"SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That all other parts of the aforesaid Kansas-Nebraska act which relate to the said Territory of Kansas, and every other law or usage having, or

sas, and every other law or usage having, or which it is pretended have, any force or effect in said Territory, in conflict with the provisions or the spirit of this act, except such laws of Congress and treaty stipulations as relate to the Indians, are hereby repealed and declared The bill reorganizes the entire Territorial Gov-

rnment of Kansas. It makes provision for the termination of all the treason trials, and for the immediate discharge of all persons arrested for treason or any violation of the acts of the body styled the Legislature of Kansas, thereby deny-

ing the authority of that body and the validity

It restores the restrictive clause of the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting Slavery in all erritory north of 36° 30', thus dedicating Kansas once more to Freedom. But, with this act of restoration are incorporated a provision authorizing the removal, until 1858, from the Teritory, of persons "lawfully held to service there n," and another, authorizing the reclamation and surrender, under the laws of the United States in force, of any person owing service or labor in any State or Territory, who may have

escaped into Kansas.

Now, the charge of the Hon. Francis Gran er and his associates is, that "the Republicans Congress voted for a bill to enslave negroes Kansas, and to extend the Fugitive Slave Act over that Territory "—and for this, he would hold them up as unworthy the suffrage of free-

A few facts will show the true position of the Republicans in Congress. They had done everything in their power to save Kansas from oppression-appointed a committee to investigate its wrongs, on the strength of whose report, Mr. Whitfield, elected by fraud and violence, was ejected from his seat in the House. They had passed the bill to admit Kansas as a free State, and sent it to the Senate, where it was mothered. They had sought, but in vain, to anul the so-called laws of Kansas. Meantime, the Senate sent to the House the plausible bill to authorize the formation of a State Constitution in Kansas, insidiously calculated, as our riends believed, and as the leaders of the Free State Party in Kansas warned us, to make that Territory a slave State. The Republicans feared its passage through the House, for they could put no faith in the special friends of Mr. Fillmore from the free States; but they found themselves unable, for want of co-operation, to do

anything efficient.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Grow, of the House, reported, in obedience to the instruction of a majority of the Territorial Committee, a bill to annul certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, and to secure to the citizens of the Territory their rights and privileges. It was read a first and a second time by its title, and then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Dunn, of Indi- while their hearts were beating with sympathy ana, later in the day, moved to reconsider the for the oppressed and fugitive; the purpose vote so referring it.

July 29th, the question came up, and un der the operation of the previous question demanded by Mr. Dunn, the motion to recon sider prevailed. The motion to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was then disagreed to, and Mr. Dunn moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert a substithe heartlessness exhibited by the claimant, tute—being the bill of which we have just and those associated with him, has no doubt given a synopsis. And on this he demanded done much to prevent the repetition of such a the previous question, and refused all solicita-tion to withdraw it. It was sustained, the bill was put through all its stages, and passed The Republicans, as a body, with Messrs. the determination to protect their rights from Dunn, Harrison, Moore, and Haven, voted for any further invasion. Anthony Burns's history it, the whole Pro-Slavery party, (slaveholders in Boston will go down to posterity, like som and their allies,) against it. The Republicans of those incidents connected with the early protested, some of them, when their names days of the Revolution, which are so characte were called, against the two provisions quoted istic of the times and the people; and the effect above, in the 24th section, but voted for the of Slavery on the master and his abettors will oill, because it put an end to the bogus Legis- stand forth as prominently developed in this lature of Kansas, and all its facts, because it case on the chronicles of the past. The roused eleased all the prisoners held in Kansas on spirit of the North, of the free States, now the charge of treason, or as offenders against struggling for the freedom of Kansas, and to the so-called laws of the Territory, because i prevent the contaminating blight of Slavers revived and put in force the clause of the Misthere, will welcome this volume. It will do it couri Compromise, excluding Slavery from part in this mighty conflict; and the author Kansas and Nebraska, because it provided the we doubt not, will have the satisfaction implest guaranties for the rights of the bona knowing that he has added one among the ide settlers, because it was necessary to do many who have prepared a sharp and effective mething, only a few days remaining for acion, and they could not do anything else, but service in the cause in which the welfare of this night leave the way open for the passage of he Toombs bill, as it was called. The two bjectionable features of the bill had been in erted by a Fillmore man, were supported by Fillmore men, and the Republicans had r nower to obliterate them, and at the same time pass the bill. The one relating to person held lawfully to service in the Territory, to be emoved prior to January, 1858, was apparen y intended to authorize the removal of slave from the Territory who might have been can ried into it previously; but as the bill itself repudiated the authority of the Legislatur and the validity of its acts, the Republican might well assume, that as there existed no law in the Territory for holding persons as slaves. no slaves were lawfully held therein. The rovision therefore was illusive, and at all vents not in conflict with their principles. To say, then, that they voted for a bill to enslay free negroes in Kansas, is a calumny, exposed

Thousands of these unhappy people, rescue from the misery to which they were doomed and refuted by the record. As to the other provisions in regard to "th ngitive Slave Act," all that can be said is, irst, their vote was a compulsory one, give nder protest; secondly, it was, and had the bill become law, would have been, without the slightest practical effect, for the simple reaso that the Fugitive Slave Act, by its terms, already comprehends every Territory as well as his occasion could not affect this fact, one way or the other, as the bill, if it should become law, would undo an actual, monstrous wrong and as it could not be passed without this sur plusage, they voted for it as it stood. We are willing to leave the case to the judg

nent of candid men, with the single remark that it is not decent for Francis Granger whose special political friends in Congress em barrassed every movement of the Republican to secure the People of Kansas from oppres ion, and the Territory from the curse of Sla very, to arraign these Republicans as enemi

By the late advices, the London baker rere selling bread of the best quality, at leas fisen per cent. cheaper than it can be house

## The Rebiel.

ove of Christ. Sent out from England but as aschoolmaster. fifteen hundred liberated negroes from South Carolina, in a speech at Colo were placed under his spiritual care; and, writing S. C., is reported by the telegraph to h of his place of appointment, he says: "Well, I spoken in favor of resistance, should Free, will go in the strength of the Lord. I will be elected. These are all good Buche. In the month of May, 1854, all Boston was roused to high excitement; crowds of people were gathered in and around the court house; teach them to read, and tell them of Jesus." men, and give that gentleman their We have read much in the public journals, by fassachusetts soldiery were paraded on the distinguished men of the South, boasting that Common; United States troops were marching up from the fort; Fanueil Hall, the old cradle their favorite institution of Slavery, which preof Freedom, resounded with the spirit-stirring cludes the slave from learning to read, and so cludes the slave from learning to read, and so and Fillmore papers, in Lancast shuts out the Bible as God has given it to us Franklin, Union, Cambria, Huntin appeals of eloquent liberty-loving men; an sessult was made to rescue a prisoner; blood from Him, is the greatest missionary institution Dauphin counties, Pennsylvania, was shed, and the indignant feelings of a whole of the age. Let such read this volume; behold as the State Executive Committee the word of God in the hands of these poor, once mont and Fillmore parties have failed community were outraged by witnessing, borne degraded, barbarous negroes, some of whom are on any terms of union, they invite the contained as of incredible hartality. Let rom their midst into bondage, a man whose characterized as of incredible brutality: let only crime was that he sought to obtain the them see the effects of the instruction given same boon of independence for which the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill fought, bled, and hem, the transforming power of God's Spiritory
heae instrumentalities, blush for their arrogance, and bethink them how God, whose searching eye goes down to their hearts' motives, will
judge pleas like theirs to sustain so foul a system of cupidity and abominations. Let Christem of cupidity and abominations. Let Chrisshall be constituted on the following princip them, the transforming power of God's Spirit by died. The occasion of this popular tumult and of the passionate expression of public feeling, was the arrest of Anthony Burns, a slave from Virginia, under the action of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Stevens has, in this volume, given us a full, impartial account of the whole ransaction, from its beginning to the end, with God has done in answer to prayer, and take the arguments of the counsel, the decision of renewed courage to themselves to go onward in fulfilling their obligation to bring the world from the twenty-seventh on the Fremore back to Christ. Let all, both of the professed And this name is to be the test of the in fulfilling their obligation to bring the world he Court, and the manner in which the decree was carried into execution. We are glad that people of God and those who are not, ponder the he has done so, while the memory of it was so fresh in the minds of persons concerned, and ecorded experience, the death-bed scenes, of that he has stamped on the pages of a book, to these poor negroes, and ask themselves if these be read by thousands and tens of thousan and others like them will not rise up swift wit the history of the last case, as we believe it will nesses against them in the last great day, for were carried back to Richmond, (Va.) prove, of the carrying out of that law in Boston or Massachusetts. The low-muttered thunder of that day would be heard in loud peals now, wasting and misimproving privileges such as never fell to the lot of those who, when they oard, so soon believed and submitted themselve to their Saviour. So decided were the results of were such a case to occur; the attendant of volleyed lightnings of wrath, before whose scathing bolts the myrmidons of power would Mr. Johnson's labors, that in 1823, the year of his death, only seven years after he first broke quail and wither away. Mr. Stevens has had ground in that field of his enterprise, Mrs. Palmer a missionary writing from Sierra Leone eculiar facilities for his task. He was himself and speaking of Regent's Town, calls it " That an eye-witness; he has had frequent opportunities of conversation with Anthony Burns; he blessed, highly blessed place." This volume is has taken down from his lips his statement gathered from a work published about three years ago, entitled "The Memoir of the Rev. W. the statement of a witness whom his master A. B. Johnson," and is a well-arranged compen-Keystone Club, and accompani Mr. Suttle, himself declared to be a man of dium drawn from his diary and letters. truth. No volume gives us so full and clear a view of the matter. The author's candor apare glad to see its reprint among us. It ought to do good, and we cannot but hope it will do pears in the readiness he shows to accord Mr. Loring, the Commissioner, everything that so to many in our land. It ought to stir up the serious inquiry of every Christian who reads it. can be alleged in his favor, while, at the same If such be the soul of the negro, if the power of time, he furnishes such an array of facts, as to to the double-dealing of others, the claimant, the Gospel is brought to bear upon him and and his supporters, as ought ever to brand washed from his sins in the blood of his Redeemer, what account is our land and our people them with disgrace with every ingenuous man. The official documents, also embodied in his to render to the Judge of All, when so many thousands of souls, equally capable of regeneration, among us, are held by our laws, and rework, are valuable, and attest Mr. Stevens's diligence in leaving no source, illustrating the garded by even professing disciples of Christ, ing, a ball was fired into the carriage, wing, a ball was fired int transaction, unexamined or not brought into use. He writes, too, without display of passion as brutes, mere chattels, to do and suffer their master's will? And is not the present struggle like a man conscious where lies the justice of the cause, willing to leave the plain narration to prevent the further extension of Slavery, even in its relation to the negro and the slaveholder of facts to their proper influence, without vituperation; and his style is simple, energetic, just something more than a question as to physical comfort, or pecuniary advantage or loss? Is it such as befits his subject. His sympathies are not rather in behalf of souls, and to save our of course for Freedom, but he better understands himself than to distort a single act or land from the righteous judgments of Heaven? give a darker shade to a single circumstance POLITICAL. well knowing that it is all bad enough when the truth is honestly told, without the aid of any Judge PIATT, late Secretary of Legation actitious appeals to prejudice or high-wrought enthusiasm. The publication of this case is a timely one. It reveals the ordeal to which the South will, where they can, subject the North, Not the slightest regard was paid by the claim-Republican savs: "Judge Piatt is doing good service for Fre-mont, and we say, God speed him! The loss of his talent, his intelligence, his energy, and fluent oratory, is sorely felt by his traducers, ant to the feelings of men who obeyed the law. and solemn pledges given, to exact to the utmost the submission needed, and to put to the last screw of torture the feelings of any whose regard for law and order, as it is expressed, for-Fusion.-The Buchanan, Fillmore, bade them from following out the dictates o Straight Whigs, of Springfield, Massachusetts, overcharged hearts. This feature in the case, however, has not been without its effect; and

Paris, one of the Young Democracy of Ohio, is on the stump for Fremont. As was to be expected, the Buchanan prints are abusing him without stint. The Bellefontaine (Ohio)

especially when turned against them. He will be honored by the laboring classes of the country, whose cause he advocates, when the hounds that are baying him shall limp and whine in

coalesced on the 8th, upon county and Conressional nominations; W. C. Fowler (Hunker Whig) was nominated for Congress. Solomon G. Haven has been nominated

the Americans for re-election to Congress. PHILADELPHIA is alive with political excitement. Great meetings of the three parties were held on the evening of the 9th. The Republicans met in Independence Square, and their speakers held forth from different stands.

cene, and to write on the statute-book of Old

Massachusetts such a decree of an indignant

people, as will gird, with the strength of a State.

weapon from the armory of Truth, to do good

nation and its best influence on the world is so

AFRICA'S MOUNTAIN VALLEY; or, the Church in Regent

For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

March, 1855, the negro town of Regent is spo

ken of as containing a population amounting

to several thousands, almost entirely Christian

And what and where is Regent's Town? som

of our readers may perhaps ask. To such we

would say, for information, that it is one of the chief towns of the British Colony of Sierra Le-

ne, on the west coast of Africa, and lying embo-

omed in a deep mountain valley. This colony

s composed of liberated slaves from the slave

ships captured and brought into the harbor of

Sierra Leone, after the abolition of the slave

trade by the British Government in 1807.

were, in the course of a few years, gathered on

that spot. The place selected on their native

coast possessed numerous advantages. Here were seen added, from time to time, men, women,

and children, from a great number of differen

nations or tribes along the seaboard, or the

more remote interior of that ill-fated land of

Africa. This volume is a record of God's good-

ness and grace among these poor heathen. It is

a most interesting account, too, of the self-denying labors of a devoted missionary; and is

refutation of the off-repeated assertion, so false both ignorantly and wickedly made, that mis

ionary toil results in no advantage to its sub-

ects, and that the negro is not capable of civil-

zation and of being Christianized. A ruder

and more barbarous collection of persons o

liverse language, wanting the elements of a

homogeneous population, could scarcely be imagined. A more unpromising field for the en-

erprise of converting souls to Christ, hardly

ver presented itself, to meet the zeal and de-

teadfast energy and prayerful labors of Augus-

in, and giving himself up to his Redeemer, de-

vas made to "bud and blossom as the rose."

oubly worthy of notice, as affording a practical

"In the Church Missionary Intelligencer for

Town, West Africa. By the Author of Min Children. New York: Robert Carter & Brother

urgently enlisted.

ALEXANDER KAYSER, in a card in the newspapers, announces himself a Fremont and Dayton elector for the 9th district in Missouri, and he hopes his example will be followed in the other districts by independent men, so that the Fremonters in the State may have an opportunity to cast their votes.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS carried the city of Baltimore at the election on the 8th. The rioting was dreadful, fire-arms being freely used. Some twenty persons were wounded, and several killed. Unless the men of substance and respectability rally in that city, it will fall under the absolute despotism of the

Governor, Congressmen, and members of the State Legislature, was a close one. The results are still not ascertained. The Buchanan men and the Know Nothings each claim the

THE CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS, just held, have resulted favorably to the Republicans. The Buchanan prints claim some gains, and they will go on claiming till the Presidential election shall have been closed. Generally, the Buchanan and Fillmore men united on the same tickets; but the coalition failed, after all. The Hartford Courant has returns from 132 towns, and it sums up-74. Fremont majorities; 53, Buchanan majorities; 5, divided. Republican gain since last fall, 23 towns; Buchanan, 13. Aggregate gain in popular vote for Freedom since last spring, 7,000.

The Hartford Times (Buchanan) has re urns from 113 towns, which it sums up-58 Buchanan, 55 Republican. FULL RETURNS OF THE MAINE ELECTION

Hamlin, (Rep.,) 69,472; Wells, (Dem.,) 44,967 Patten, (Whig,) 6,668. Hamlin over Wells, 24,504; over Wells and Patten, 17,836. In 1855 the vote stood as follows: Morrill,

51,543; Wells, 48,322; Reed, 10,677. The total vote this year is 121,106, against 110,542 last year-an increase of 10,564. MONTPELIER, Oct. 9 .- The Legisla Vermont assembled to-day. George W. Canby (Rep.) was chosen Speaker of the House, sceiving 196 votes, and H. L. Wilson (Dame

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, (Buchas paper,) says:
"The National Era, published at Washi city, the central organ of the Abolition party— not merely of the Free-Soil moderates, but of

the Parker, Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Pillsbury, Giddings, and Garrison extremists—has the following notice of the Winter Davis and Minor Botts exhibition in Richmond the other day, as it strikes the Northern eye—as it affects otedness of his followers. Yet, under the the pulsations of Abolition hea Some men will do or say anything for tine Johnson-born in Hanover, Germany, in sake of making a point. The editor of the 1779, a day laborer in a sugar-refining estab-lishment in London, in 1812, there convicted of word of truth in what he says of the Era. Examiner knows very well that there is not a

TREASON in the South is open-mouthed. Ac soting himself to Africa, entering the harbor of cording to a correspondent of the Augusta Sierra Leone with his wife for the first time on (Ga.) Chronicle, Mr. Toombs, in a late speech the 30th of April, 1816—this moral wilderness at Wilkes Court house, (Ga.,) counselled dom have we read of a more signal instance should Fremont be elected. Senator

of success crowning the toils and sacrifices at a recent dinner given to Colonel Brook entered on under the power of the constraining his exploit in the Senate Chamber, took same ground. Mr. Boyce, member of Conbecause he is pledged to carry out their PENNSYLVANIA.—An address has be

several county seats, on Saturday, th Twenty-six electors shall consist of the

The proposed duel between Botts and oticed in our last, was prevented, the ne having been arrested in Washington, held to bail by the Mayor in the sum of \$70 Mr. CORWIN AND FILLMORE. - Cincin October 11 .- There was a large and enthus tic meeting at Carthage, Ohio, to-day, and the Mon. Thomas Corwin addressed the meeting

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 11.—George S. editor of the Democratic Evening Argus who has just returned from stumping the for Buchanan, joined the Democratic Free Club last night, and made a speech embr e Republican cause.

He was also corresponding secretary of

Mr. Coffee formally announced to Mr. Bac an his nomination, when the club visited R

land, returning from Cincinnati.

He was also the orator of the 4th of l SERIOUS POLITICAL RIOT .- Pottsville October 11.—A meeting of the friends of 1 mont and Dayton was held last evening at

restville, Schuylkill county. The meeting disturbed by rowdies, and the speakers stoned and shot at. Mr. Patterson was stoned while on the sand just as he and the other speakers were off the chin of a citizen of Minersville. they got away from the mob, they heard that other injuries were committed.

Second Dispatch.—Pottsville, October The disturbances at Forrestville were more rious than at first reported. Finally, the mi from Minersville were called out, and they ceeded in arresting five or six of the ringles in the riot. One of them, in attempting

cape, was shot dead. The others are is watch-house at Minersville. Several per were considerably injured. Assessors' Election in Delaware. day for inspectors and assessors resulted in fo of the Democrats. Newcastle county gave Democratic majority; Kent county, 450

TIPPECANOE AND FREEDOM TOO .-HOOSIERS IN COUNCIL. - Tippecanoe, here to-day. It is confessedly the largest ering of the campaign, and very far ou the Buchaneer demonstration held here

weeks since.
The ground presents a grand appea Thirty-one different flag-staffs are erected in circle, from which flags with the names of the lifferent States are flying, while in the cen rises a majestic pole, flaunting the nation banner, inscribed with the names of Fremi Cassius M. Clay and others are now address

ing the vast multitude. The enthusiasm bounded.—Chicago Journal. Mr. BANKS addressed a very large me of merchants and other citizens of Philadel October 3d. in Independence Square, in able and effective speech.

The Nashville Gazette, of October that Judge Hise, an anti-American Fills elector in Kentucky, on being asked whall would do if Bachanan was withdrawn, repli he would vote for Fremont. The Hon. John Whipple, an old Whig, or

he ablest men in Rhode Island, has com for Fremont.

Tne Anti-Slavery Bugle (Ohio) has a umn on our denial of the statement made in columns, that we had characterized the Re lican platform as a Henry Clay platform. do not see exactly what it is driving at. article in which that remark was made peared while we were absent, and was fro pen of the gentleman who acted as our We did not see it till it was brought to notice by the Bugle. Once for all we say did not write it, nor do we endorse the reass The Bugle is a little captious. It would be very ungracious and profitless work for on returning to our post, from our usuals mer respite, to review all the articles of all tem., finding fault with this, dissenting that, protesting against everything not to taste or judgment. No one who has known as an editor for twenty-two years need mi derstand us, unless he choose to do so. The Fredericksburg Recorder, one of most ultra Democratic papers in Virginia cently declared :

cently declared:

"Were we compelled to choose better
Seward and Fillmore for President, we we not hesitate a moment to prefer the former. The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, a les

uchanan paper in that State, says:
"For our part, we do not scruple t e would rather see Fremont, traitor as hi to the home of his birth, President of the U tates, than Mr. Fillmore." LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Hon. Solon

Haven, a known Free-Soiler and member Congress, has been franking throughout South, a pamphlet, attempting to show, in face of the public records of the country leaves of histories. despite of history and fact—that Mr. Fi outh; that he was nominated at Philade y Southern men, and that the South out istain him for the Presidency. While Haven is thus attempting to betray and de the South, Mr. Fillmore is held up at the throughout the free States, as a Anti-Slavery man than even Fred

ST. LOUIS, OCT. 13 .- The Democ from a gentleman just arrived in this on Thursday last a report having readily, Missouri, that Messrs. Berry hants of Weston, had sold so of Kansas a quantity of flour, a parti-hundred marched to arrest the partieated, and on arriving at Weston case before B. F. Stringfellow, who self at their head, and proceeded to

party to leave the place in ten minutes,

THE REPUBLIC Convention at D lent resolutions, electoral ticket.

NO. 5

GOVERNOR GR protection of cita Territory of Kan EX-SENATOR F the California pa ed by the Bucha mont, while a Se spoken in debate.

He savs : " The only blow am alone respons to return the blo tors Mangum and "The difficulty

settled, as I have although a politic "I cannot close my regret that any connection with t infringe upon the United States Sena SAVANNAH ELEC The whole Democ terday. The May NEWARK, (N. J.

Slavery men have to the Legislature COL. FREMONT'S 14.—The Rev. Co Roman Catholic a card, denying i statement in the day, that he had, Col. Fremont. RUMORED MED THE SOUTHERN S

KANSAS ELECT

will be necessary the rights of the REPUBLICAN COL MASSACHUSETTS October 13 .- The publicans of Word Conventions here agree upon a ui county officers—th Senatorial candida for United States Se ninth district, in or Republican cand CINCINNATI, OCT torch-light processic and exceeded anyth tempted in this city The Hon. Thomas here. He defended

tration—maintained legislate on the sub tioneering for any party now extinct. to their duty in this political aspirations voluntary servitude country has been that Mr. Fillmore' own in regard to t lating on Slavery i A fire occurred bout \$10,000

A VOICE FROM Professor Hedrick, favor of Fr An Inside View of

From the Raleigh (N.

PROF. HEDRIC As a matter of j publish to-day wha against the charge oan. There is not in this "defence," antly met and expose be expected of us, "An Alumnus," or a argue with a Black I The Professor clos oinion that "those im, "should at least their name." The a is a gentleman of h responsible for what say. He is a reside name can be known. We adhere to our Standard: The exp

can opinions in our

ither a fit nor a

epublicanism.

This is a matter,

the University. We Prof. Hedrick will b PROFESSOR Messrs. Editors: communication ough my name is suppose there is lit intended for me. N trade, I feel some he fore the public, espective when there seems to part of those who give ion, to stir up strife in vate feelings of res lest my silence migh reply as briefly as po Then, to make the in favor of the election ncy; and these a

1. Because I like and educated at the the North and the W an opportunity of be our whole people—ar by his competitors. both at home and at ove of his its interests. And v the support of his s our country the ghter of the Uni e of the nat n to carry ge of his ser lest of Cali Alifornia than any oth ces and such ability, Platforms" and print their places, but for a first requisite is a 2. Because I

Because Fremon eat question whi sace. Opposition or Northern nated with the

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their support, has been sign

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DELAWARE .- J lection held yesterors resulted in favor tle county gave 850 county, 450; and

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Cotober 1.

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eded to the store
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RUMORED MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Columbia S. C., Oct. 13.—Reports are current here, that the Governors of the fifteen Southern States will meet at Kaleigh, to-morrow, to consider what steps it will be necessary to take for the protection of the rights of the Southern States, should Mr. Fremont be elected to the Presidency.

my own opinions I will have, whether he is willing to grant me that right of every freeman or not. I believe that I have had quite as good an opportunity as he has to form an opinion on the questions now to be settled. And when "Alumnus" talks of "driving me out" for sentiments once held by these great men, I cannot help thinking that he is becoming rather fanatical.

For the information of "Alumnus" I will

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

and claimed the benefit of the Ordinance of 1781. The people, he considered, were themselves to blame for much of the trouble the country has been brought into. He believed that Mr. Fillmore's views are the same as his own in regard to the power of Congress legislating on Slavery in the Territories.

A fire occurred here to-day in A. Shaw's furniture store, doing damage to the extent of about \$10,000

A VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

antly met and exposed; but surely it cannot be expected of us, or of our correspondent, "An Alumnus," or any citizen of the State, to argue with a Black Republican.

The Professor closes his "Defence" with the

The Professor closes his "Defence" with the cpinion that "those who prefer to denounce" him, "should at least support their charges by their name." The author of "An Alumnus" is a gentleman of high character, and entirely responsible for whatever he has said, or may say. He is a resident of this place, and his name can be known, if at all necessary.

We adhere to our opinion, expressed in the Sandard: The expression of Black Republican opinions in cur midst is incompatible with our honor and safety as a people. That man is neither a fit nor a safe instructor of our young

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHING

THE BETCHEAMS OF DILLAMAR met is
Consected at 40 to the control of the present day
district to the district to t

For the information of "Alumnus," I will Republican Congressional Nomination.—
Boston, October 13.—The Republicans of the ninth district have nominated Henry Chapin, of Worcester, for Congress.

Massachusetts Politics.—Worcester, Mass., October 13.—The Fremont Americans and Republicans of Worcester county met in separate Conventions here to-day. Not being able to agree upon a union ticket, each Convention nominated separate tickets for Senators and county officers—the Americans pledging their faculty take upon themselves to influence the nominated separate tickets for Senators and county officers—the Americans pledging their Senatorial candidates to support Mr. Sumner for United States Senator. The Americans also nominated Colonel De Witt for Congress in the mith district, in opposition to Mr. Chapin, the Republican candidate. Mr. De Witt appeared to the nomination.

In made another mistake in supposing that the political opinions of the students. The students come to college, generally, with their party politics already fixed; and it is exceedingly rare for them to change while here. It has, however, been often remarked, that a very violent partisan at college is pretty sure to "turn over"

But, if "Alumnus" would understand the state of things here correctly, he had better make a visit to the University. He would find each member of the faculty busy teaching in his own department, whether in science or literature; and that party politics is one of the branches which we leave the student to study at some other place and time. If "Alumnus" does conclude to visit us, there is another matter to which I might direct his attention. The A mile register of the control of th ter to which I might direct his attention. The two societies here, to the one or the other of which all the students belong, have each a very good library, and in those libraries are to be found the "complete works" of many or our great statesmen. Now, for fear that the minds of the students may be "poisoned" by reading some of these stanch old patriots, would it not be well for "Alumnus" to exert himself, through the Legislature or otherwise, to "drive" them out of the libraries? It is true the works of Calhoun are in the same case with

transactions left obscure in telegraphic des-

patches. IN PRISON AT LECOMPTON, Monday Morning, September 29, 1856.
To the Editor of the National Era: Just at this time, perhaps, the Freedom-lov-ing people of the States are congratulating them-selves upon the prospect of justice being at last dealt out to Kansas. Such a boon would cerdealt out to Kansas. Such a boon would certainly be worth any rejoicings which the devotees of Liberty could bestow; and surely no people on earth could receive it with more of gratitude than we. We too have seen these prospects, but only to see them vanish, leaving in their stead nothing but misery, pain, and sorrow. It was known, previous to the arrival of Governor Geary, that he had been on intimate terms with General Lane, and that he was his friend in the affair last winter between Lane and Douglas. From this, we thought we had reason to hope, and on the evening of the 11th reason to hope, and on the evening of the 11th inst., a few days after the arrival of the new Governor, and while the people seemed filled with joy over the liberation of Charles Robinin the farrier, in opposition to Mr. Capith, the perfect in the Convention, and accepted the nomination.

Character, Or. 11—A gread Democration of Charles Robinson, Or. 11—A gread Democration of Charles Robinson, their own General Analysis of the farrier of the connected with our University, as student and professor, for six years, and am free to say that I know of no institution, North or South, from the Territory, that "one long-to-be-remembered campaign in the history of Kansas has decreased and the transactions of the few weeks since his return the fine of the few decades of the few received with our University, as student and professor, for six years, and am free to say that I know of no institution, North or South, from the Territory, that "one long-to-be-remembered campaign in the history of Kansas has tendent and accepted with our University, as student at 32½s. (@ 33½s., and white at 32½s. (@ them after long forced marches on foot, with but little food, and that of the poorest quality. They published to the world that they would show no quarter; that every Free State man who fell into their power should suffer death; and, cruel as was the threat, it has resulted in a terrible truth. But we have murdered no prisoners, burned no private dwellings; we have sought but one thing, Liberty, and endeav-ored to obtain it by the use of prudence and humanity."

humanity."

Speaking of Governor Geary, he said:

"I know him well, and believe that he

Federal troops have all left. It is said they have gone up to Nebraska, to arrest General Lane and the emigration with him. If they attempt it, he will give them battle. He has been hunted, as a wild beast, as long as his spirit will bear.

At about eighty yards distance from our prison stand two cannon pointed at us, and it is said both are heavily loaded with grape and to anister. Many of the sentinels carry their guns whole-cocked, and but a few days since one of them attempted to shoot a prisoner, with out any provocation whatever being offered. They often remark, how they would like to shoot us, and that they would, if they could do so without fear of revenge or punishment. Last night, several of them were overheard talking about going back South. They feared the term of their enlistment was out, so that they would be unable to get home.

So far, let it be remembered, not a single resence of Judge Cato, whether he had killed his shareall to the infinite amusement of the Judge.

In my next, I will endeavor to give you the name and nativity of each of the prisoners.

K. Louis, Oct. 13.—I have just received a letter from a perfectly reliable man in Lawrence, and fare. He replied, that he had killed his shareal all to the infinite amusement of the Judge.

In my next, I will endeavor to give you the name and nativity of each of the prisoners.

K. Lawren W. Kayrens. Gow Robinson and the care in the man capital for the East.

"I have learned from a reliable source that the man and a prisoners and the contents of the series of the decision of the middle of the series of the series of the contents of the series of the series of the contents of the series of

time before the entrance of the troops, and
while the persons so seized were in private
conversation with him. In all cases, the Marshal refused to show any writ or authority
whatever. We demanded to know the cause
of our arrest, but no one could tell us. A
guard was detailed for each prisoner, and fifteen
minutes were allowed us, in which to arrange
our business and prepare to leave for what

minutes were allowed us, in which to arrange our business, and prepare to leave, for what length of time none knew. We arrived at camp about sunset, and were placed under the same guard with our comrades from Lawrence. Since then, Company "Q," as some wags of our number jocularly style us, has daily been receiving additions—in all, twenty-one new prisoners have been brought in, making the whole number arrested, up to this time, one HUNDRED AND THIETY-THREE. On Monday, the 21st, we were escorted to within a short dis-21st, we were escorted to within a short distance of town by the United States troops, and tance of town by the United States troops, and then turned over to the bogus militia under Colonel Titus, who marched us into town, and quartered us in a building one story and a half in height, the siding of which is cottonwood, placed upright, and so shrunken as to leave cracks between each board three-fourths of an inch wide, and placed around it a guard of ten men, several of whom have stolen Sharpe's rifles. One common cooking-stove accommodates—I was going to say—the whole number; such, at least, is all we have. Our cooking

treated as though we were so many swine.
Titus himself has been kind enough to us, in
consideration, it is presumed, of the good treatment he received when a prisoner at Lawrence,
of which he often speaks. But his duty is only
to prevent our escape; Marshal Donaldson's,
to supply our other wants. The day we corre-

to prevent our escape; Marshal Donaldson's, to supply our other wants. The day we came from the Dragoons' camp, we had an early though scanty breakfast of coffee and crackers, but nothing after that, until nearly eleven o'clock at night, when the Marshal brought us a basket of—well, he called it bread. It was made of horse-feed, which Titus gave to Donaldson for our use, and contained at least ten per cent. of pearlash—a perfect wedge for the separation of sonl and body. Next day, we had to bake it for ourselves, and bettered it some. After much entreaty, Donaldson went in search of some sugar, coffee, and saleratus. He returned with two pounds each of the former, and one of the latter; and giving it to our commissary, remarked, that "if carefully and

LANDS IN KANSAS .- Gov. Robinson and two associates left Lawrence recently for Wyandot, a place at the mouth of the Kaw river, to try and buy it from the Wyandot half-breeds, who own it. If they succeed, they expect to make the town the largest in the Territory. A recent letter from Gov. Robinson, received in Boston, says that many persons are leaving Kansas for want of the means of support, and many more must leave, if help is not soon secured.

here from Kassas mention a rumor that Gov. Robinson was about to convene the Free State Legislature. One hundred and ten Free State men arrested under Harvey, at Hickory Point, have all been committed on the charge of mur-

A letter to the Democrat says that at a meeting at Lawrence, on the 1st instant, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas expediency and principle alike enjoin the people to ignore the coming election of members of the Assembly; and whereas Com gress rejected our Delegate, on the ground of the invalidity of the election law, another applica-tion, identical in fact and principle with the one just determined, will doubtless be refused;

H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, was arrested on the 2d inst., while at Kansas city, en
route east, by Surveyor General Calhoun, and
to participate in any election held by virtue of
its enactments."

Testimony from a Virginia Slave Owner.

We copy the following letter from the Richmond (Va.) Whig of October 9th. It is the testimony of a Virginian and a slaveholder in Kansas, confessing all that has been charged by Free State men. Read it:

PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, Sept. 10, 1856. To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

must leave, if help is not soon secured.

Chicago, Ocr. 8.—Private advices received the means they can spare before the let of December, so as to supply provisions and clothing for the suffering."

From Kansas.

have all been committed on the charge of murder.

Every stage and conveyance into the Territory is crowded with settlers returning to their claims, from which they were driven by Lane.

Gov. Geary is discharging his duty with fearless energy.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9.—A letter in the Democrat, dated Lawrence, Oct. 2, says a Convention has been called at Topeka on the 30th, to form a Republican electoral ticket, with a view of ascertaining the strength of the party. If the ticket is elected, and Kansas should be admitted as a State in December, the electors will ask seats in the electoral college. The Pro-Slavery party are expected to nominate Fillmore and Buchanan electoral tickets.

A letter to the Democrat says that at a meeting at Lawrence, on the 1st instaut, the following St. Louis, Oct. 11 .- The Democrat learns

five days, or suffer the consequences.

Milwaukie, Oct. 11 .- We have advices from Kansas to the 1st inst, stating that Gov. Geary had caused to be arrested and confined in Lecompton, on the charge of murder in the first degree, one hundred and seven Free State men, who are mostly under the charge of Col. Titus.

H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, was arrest-

it was thought will assuredly take place. It was generally thought that the appearance of French and English ships in the bay would cause an insurrection, and the King was taking every precaution, in anticipation of rebellion against his Government. It is said that the place of rendezvous of the English and French forces is Ajaccio. This naval movement, together with an announcement that in consequence of the attempted evasions of Russia in connection with the settlement of the Bessarabian frontier, the British fleet had been ordered to remain in the Black sea, had an effect upon the money market, which caused business to be very flat. A report was also circulated, of probable difficulties with Austria, whose military agents in Lombardy, Tuscany, and Parma, are stated to

graphic despatch from St. Petersburg, stating that a contract for a network of railways througout Russia has been granted to a mixed company, among whom are the Paris Credit Mobilier and Messrs. Hollinger, Baring, Hope, and Sleight. The concession is for 85 years, the Russian Government guarantying 5 per cent interest. The lines must be completed in ten years.

Spain.—The Espano announces that the Council of Ministers, on the entresty of the Queen, have stopped the sale of the church property, and that consequently the Ministerial crisis had ceased.

Portugal.—By order of the Lisbor Board of Health, three Brazilian ships were sunk at the Quarantine, because they were infected by yellow fever. Cholera was decreasing at Lisbon.

Persia.—The Press d'Orient intimates that the differences between England and Persia are not likely to be promptly adjusted. Greece.—Athens letters say that the English and French Ministers have drawn up a list of new Ministers which they demanded should be

"LAWRENCE, Oct. 3, 1856.

"Many of our people are leaving, for fear of famine in the winter. Can they be reassured? We are having an armistice till after election; then we expect a storm to come. Gov. Geary is a failure. His only object is to make Buchanan capital for the East.

"I have learned from a reliable source that it is the intention of the Missouri Ruffians to make an attempt upon the Free State men of the Territory, and to drive them out, some time between the middle of November and the first of December. This can only be prevented by an immediate effort to supply and strengthen the Free State men, who are now suffering and struggling with despotizm.

"I trust our friends in New York and New England will see the necessity of forwarding all from any demonstration, at least until the return of the maritime mediatorial mission to Naples; and, further, it is said that the Western Flour, State brands, extra - 6.60 @ 6.80

THE MARKETS.

Commercial circulars vary in regard to breadstuffs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote an improvement on finer qualities of flour, and scarce. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Ohio, 32s. (@ 34s. Maxwell quotes Western Canal at 30s. (@ 32s.; Southern 32½s. (@ 34s.; and Ohio 36½s. (@ 38s. Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote new white wheat at 10s. (@ 10s. 4d.; old ditto 9s. (@ 9s. 10d.; new red 9s. (@ 9s. 3d.; old ditto 8s. (@ 9s. Maxwell quotes old white wheat at 9½s. (@ 10s.; new ditto 10½s. (@ 10½s.; red

at 94s. @ 10s.; new ditto 104s. @ 104s.; red wheat 84s. @ 9s. 2d. Corn: Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote yellow and mixed 324s. @ 33s.; white 33s. @ 34s. Maxwell quotes yellow.

other subjects of public consideration. The three parties will run separate tickets, the Re-publicans and Americans choosing their men from friends of the Vigilance Committee, and the Democrats from the Committee's opponents.
The contest will be the warmest ever waged in

San Francisco.

Hon. P. T. Herbert arrived in the steamer Sonora, on the 18th of September. He was warmly received by his personal friends. On waterly received by his personal menas. On the following day, a committee of gentlemen waited upon him, and presented to him the pe-titions, which had been numerously signed, ask-ing him never to make the State of California his residence again. He accepted the docu ments, and promised to give them a respectful

The George Law brought intelligence from Greytown to the 21st ultimo, which reports that Colonel McDonald, one of Walker's officers, colonel McDonald, one of waikers omcers, with sixty-three men under his immediate command, in the province of Chontales, was attacked by the natives at three separate points, and defeated, with the loss of his officers, Cole, Wiley, Marshall, and E. H. Laws.

National Agricultural Fair.

National Agricultural Fair.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—There was a large attendence at the fair to-day, numbering thirty to forty thousand. The racing on the course was spirited, and the principal attraction. The grand banquet came off at half-past two, when eighteen hundred persons, including two hundred ladies, sat down. Among the invited guests were Bishops Potter, of Pennsylvania, and McCloskey, of Michigan, who pronounced grace and returned thanks before and after the meal. The tables filled the immense tent, and were beautifully decorated and bounteously supplied. After the edibles were disposed of, President Wilder made an address, welcoming the guests, and complimenting Philadelphia as being the most appropriate place for the jubilee, the first agricultural society of the Union having been established by her citizens. Speeches were also made by Gov. Pollock, Mayor Vaux, Gov. Rice of New Jersey, G. W. P. Custis of Virginia, Josish Quincy of Boston, A. B. Conger of New York, and W. M. Meredith. The premiums were then declared. The receipts will amount in the aggregate to \$40,000.

To-morrow is the closing day, winding up in the afternoon with an auction of blooded stock.

Completion of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line Completion of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 8.—We are now in telegraphic connection with Baddeck, (Cape Breton, N. S.) The line from Baddeck to New York, via Pictou, St. Johns, (N. B.,) Portland, and Boston, is now nearly completed, and it is expected that regular telegraphic connection between this city and the United States will be opened about the middle of this month. The submarine cable, 85 miles in length, between Cape Ray, (N. F.,) and Cape North, (Cape Breton, N. S.,) which was laid down last summer, is found to offer no impediments to the telegraphic current.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—Dr. Kane.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—Dr. Kane has received an invitation from the merchants of this city to a public dinner, but he declines on account of his health, which renders it necessary for his visiting Europe, fearing the effects of the coming winter on his constitution, which has been almost reined by the hardships of his Arctic voyage. He leaves this afternoon for New York, and will sail on Saturday in the Baltic. Extensive Forgeries.

New York, Oct. 6.—A broker of this city has been charged with forgeries on Mesers. Phelps, Dodge, & Co., to the amount of \$30,000. There are rumors in Wall street of other forgeries to the amount of nearly half a million. The names of the parties are suppressed. Mr. Peabody's Reception at Keme.

Danvers, Mass., Oct. 9.— The extensive programme of the reception of George Peabody, Eaq., was fully carried out to-day. He was received and escorted by a large procession of military, firethen, and citizens generally. Hcn. Edward Everett made the principal speech.

Low Water in the Western Rivers. Lowisville, Oct. 9.—The Ohio river is lower than it has been for eighteen years, and is still falling, with but little hope of improvement. Navigation above this city is very precarious. There are few arrivals or departures, and the boats refuse freight even at high prices. There is a singular state of things at St. Louis. All the upper rivers are falling.

# MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET. fully prepared to Tuesday, October 14, 1836 15.00 @16.00

#### NEW YORK MARKET.

Powers, in consideration for Austria, have given Flour, Western - 6.55 (their assent. There is considerable letter writing, but no new facts respecting the Belgrade boundary

Flour, Southern - - - 6.87 (a 7.35 Rye Flour - - - 3.00 (a 5.00 Corn Meal - - - 3.65 (a 3.70 The German papers assert that Great Britain has addressed a second note to Russia on the subject of the Isle of Serpents, more peremptory than the first, but that the result is unknown. Great Britain has proposed, as a plan of adjustment of the Montenegrin difficulty, that Turkey cede an extension of boundary to Montenegro, and that Montenegro acknowledge the sovereignty of the Porte.

A royal decree by the Queen removes the confiscation of Christina's property in Spain. Napoleon had returned to Paris.

There are rumors of an increase of Austrian troops in Italy.

The Ministerial crisis continues in Denmark.

Wheat, red . 1.42 (Corn, white . 66 (Gorn, white . 66) (Corn, white . 66 (Gorn, whit Iron, Scotch, Pig - . . . 31.50 @00.00 Lime, Rockland - . . . 1.12 @ 0.00 Lime, common - . . . . . 85 @ 00

### The Oxygenated Bitters have been used for Dyspepsia,

in its various forms, by many of our personal friends with the most satisfactory results, and is, we understand, regularly prescribed by some of our most eminent physicians, in cases of indigestion and debility of the system. SETH W. FOWLF & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere

TO YOUNG MEN. Pleasant and Profitable Employment.

308 Broadway, New York. P. S. All agents who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profits derived will be very liberal. THE FREE MEN OF THE SOUTH, TO THE BRAVE MEN OF THE NORTH, Greeting :

TUST PUBLISHED, Sentiments of the Freemen of the South, in A SONG, GREETING, to the Great North. Three Songs, sent free of postage: 1 for 12 cents, 2 for 18 cents, all 3 for 24 cents. Send stamps, and address Box 173, City Post Office, Frederick, Maryland. TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

TEN TROUSAND DOLLARS!

March 4, 1886, supplies a want long felt among boot makers. It crimps easily, expeditiously, effectually, and without injury to the finest leather. It can be used by a lad; it completes the act of crimping without the use of loards, and will save time, labor, and leather. As orders are coming in from all parts of the country, those who desire to procure it this fall should make early application to FECTER & CO., Sixth street, above Chesunut, Philadelphia, Pa. POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

DESIGNED to gxhibit the comparative area of the free and slave States, and the Terri ory open to Slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. With a comparison of the principal statistics of the free and slave States, from the Census of 1850. Highly colored. Size, 28 by 34. Price 20 cents, free of postagr.

This map should be suspended in every public place, and in the hands of every Kepublican speaker.

Address

Secretary Republican Association, 507

Washington, D. C.

A PRICED LIST A PRICED LIST
OF Flowering Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Hedge Plants, &c.,
suitable for any soil or exposure, will be forwarded
gratis to any address. Also, a Catalogue of Choicest
Fruits, with prices.
Carriage of packages paid to Boston.
B. M. WATSON,
508 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

TREEMOUNT SEMINARY, TREEMOUNT SEMINARY,

SIXTEEN miles northwest from Philadelphia, near
Norrisiown, Pa., will be open for young men and boys
above above 14 years of age, from October 1, 1856, till
June 1, 1857. The site is healthful, the surrounding prospect exceedingly beautiful, the accommodations sufficient
or 140 boarders and 200 students, acd the terms not exorbitant. The range of studies is extensive, the teachers
experienced and able, and every reasonable effort is made
to promote the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare
of the scholars. A Circular will be sent to order, with
particulars and references if desired.

SAMUEL AARON, Principal,
Norristown, Pa.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
ANKERS, General Agenta, and Dealers in Land
Warrants and Real Estate, Hudson, St. Croix county,
seconsin, and Brunswick, Maine.
ALVIN BOODY, Brunswick, Maine.
ALVIN BOODY, Co.,
G. JEWELL, Jr., Hudson, Wisconsin.

C. B. HUTCHINSON'S

PATENTED BARREL MACHINERY, unequalled, with which staves and heads for 1,000 flour barrels a day can be finished from the log, ready to be set up, at a fraction less than three cents a barrel. For particulars or the purchase of rights, apply to B. MILBURN, Washington, D. C., Proprietor for Virginia, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, and all the Territories.

ORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Located at Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, on the Troy and Whitehall Railroad. REV J. E. KING, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Faculty-Twenty Professors and Teachers

BUILDINGS brick, extensive, and superb, well finished and furnished, having separate departments for

Bed and furnished, having separate departments for ladies and gentlemen.

BATES.

Whole expense, per term of fourteen weeks, for Board, Washing, Fuel, Furnished Room, Incidentals, and Taition in Common English, 830.40, in advance. Fifteen cents per week extra for fuel, when fires are needed in Students rooms.

J. Students received when there are vacancies, and charged for residue of the term.

CALENDAR FOR 1856—'7.

Fall Term began August 14th; ends November 19th. Winter Term begins December 4th; ends March 11th, 1857.

1857.

Spring Term begins March 26th; ends July 1st.
Fall Term begins August 13th; ends November 18th.
Those capable of complying with the wholesome regulations of a Christian Institution are invited to apply for catalogues or for rooms, to the Principal, "Fort Edward Institute N. Y."

A FARM FOR SALE A FARM FOR SALE,

A T FIFTEEN DOLLARS AN AGRE, two and a half
miles cast of the Churches, Schools, Railroad, and
University, located in Bloomington, the Gourining county seat of Monroe county, Iedians, on a State road; high,
healthy, well watered, tenced, and half of tilbed; and
with oak, walnut, cherry, poplar, sugar, and beech, enough
for fuel and future fencing; and where lend is rising.

This farm is certainly cheap.

M. M. CAMPBELL.
Bloomington, Indiana.

507 THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a very deal tract of land, containing about \$24\$ acres of executary, situated about 10 miles north of the City of ington, and about one mile from the new turnpike real Brookville. About 160 acres is excellent woodland; is a large stream of water running entirely through the fix and upon it an excellent water power, saited to mismanufacturing purposes.

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FASHIONABLI

BY MRS. 1 Par

[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]
the gare it up, and the slaves were made
Such a wife was worthy of even Wash-

ible machine is man! who es endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death is self, in vindication of his own liberty; and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power and poorted him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose."

In a letter to Dr. Price, of London, who had Bays:

"Northward of the Chesapeake, you may find here a there an opponent to your dostrine, as you may find he and there a robber and a murderer; but in no grea

In another letter, written to a friend in 1814. find the following emphatic language: we find the following emphasic language:
"Your favor of July 31st was dily received, and read
with peculiar pleasure. The sentiments do honor to the
head and heart of the writer. Mine on the subject of the
slavery of negroes have long since been in the posses
sion of the public, and time has only served to give then aronger root."

"The love of justice and the love of country please qually the cause of these people, and it is a reproach to state they should have pleaded it so long in vain."

"We must wait with patience the workings of an over ling Providence, and hope that that is preparing the de creame of these our brethren."

Brethren! Brethren! do we hear from the grea founder of the Democratic party? The language of Virginia statesmen now is, "Goods and chattels," "property," "human cattle."

Hear him further:

"When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their groams shall have involved Heaven itself in dark ness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their In the original draught of the Declaration

Independence, he denounces the King for keeping open the slave markets in the Colonies against their will; he calls it an "execrable commerce." In a letter to Mr. Sparks, February 4, 1824, h avows his firm adherence to his opinions forme in early life on this subject. Such is the lar guage of the great Virginia statesman, the pride of the free Democratic world. We have been taught to look to him as the exponent of Demo-cratic principles. They will stand the test and scrutiny of time, and must prevail. By the side of Jefferson, on this great question, stood Frank-lin, Rush, Jay, Adams, Gates, George Clinton, Madison, Monroe, and hosts of other leading and

In a letter to James Heaton, on the subject of Slavery, dated May 20, 1826, six weeks before Slavery, dated May ais death, he says:

his death, he says:

"My sentiments have been forty years before the public.

Had I repeated them forty times, they would have only become the more stale and threadbare. Although I shall not tice to see them consummated, they will not die with me; bit, living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent The eloquent Patrick Henry has left his reco against Slavery. He says:

"Would any one believe that I am master ny own choice? I will not, I cannot, justi ieve a time will come when an opportunity iered to abolish this lamentable vil."? Again, he says:

"It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my llow-beings was emancipated. We ought to lamen and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow-men is madage." Here is the language of a noble man. He did Not call them "property," but "fellow-men."
Virginia gentlemen do not use such language at this day.

Mr. Monroe, in a speech in the Virginia Con-

wention, said:

"We have found that this evil has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."

I shall refer to only one more patriot of the Revolution—the gallant and noble Lafayette. He perilled his life and fortune for our cause, and, in his last days, looked with anguish upon the system of Slavery in this Republic. In a letter to Mr. Clarkson, near the close of his life, he says:

he says:

"I would never have drawn my sword in the cause America, if I could have conceived that thereby I we founding a land of Slavery."

In a remarkable and interesting letter, writte by him in the prison of Magdeburg, he says: "I know not what disposition has been made of my plantation at Cayenne; but I hope Madame de Lafayette will take care that the negroes who cultivate it shall pre-

anxious for the liberty of others-even a few

There was a time when Liberty was national, and to that time I always turn with delight. In these degenerate times, we hear no note from Freedom's harp south of this Capitol. Let us cherish and preserve the music of better days. Colonel Mason, a leading and distinguished member of the Convention that formed the Constitution, from Virginia, when the provision for prohibiting the importation of slaves was under prompting the importation of slaves was unde consideration, said :

This is very good Republican doctrine. It sounds very like what we hear from this side of the Hall every day, for which we are called "Black Republicans" and "Sectionalists." Strange to say, sir, the descendants of this man, and the Representatives from his then noble State, denounce this doctrine now as "treason" and "Northern fanaticism."

"Northern fanaticism."

More than this, sir; to utter such sentiments here at all, is a dangerous business. If I should say that "every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant," who would warrant my bead? For nttering such sentiments may in the State.

their efforts to save a future Empire from the withering curse of Slavery.

Would to God we could see the like once more! Would that this great nation could turn its energies and united voice to the building up found there a note requesting me to call at 1 o'clock at Southern Democrats to maintain the doctrine.

"There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such figitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The Ordinance was passed on the 13th of July. The Journal of Congress thus recites its

"Massachusetts Holton - Dane - Now York Smith - Waring - Yales - New Jersey - Clarke Delaware - Kearney Mitchell Virginia - -Grayson R. H. Lee North Carolina - Bloant - Hawkins
South Carolina - Kean - Huger - Few - Pierce -

Every State represented voted in the affirmative—every Southern man voted for it—while but one single delegate from the North (Mr. Yates, of New York) voted against it. Thus was this great measure of Freedom car-ried. No Southern rights were invaded then. The statesmen of that day thought only of doing The statesmen of that day thought only of doing their duty to their country and to posterity. The idea of property in man had not perverted their judgment. They rejected that guilty phantasy. This early policy of restricting Slavery was adopted two years before the adoption of the Constitution, but at the exact time when that instrument was being framed. The Convention that formed the Constitution and the Continental Congress that passed the Configurace were both in

ongress that passed the Ordinance were both in session at the same time—one in New York and the other in Philadelphia—and there is no doubt there was a full understanding on this subject. The clause in the Constitution giving Congress "power to make all needful rules and regula-

"power to make all needful rules and regulations" respecting the Territories, &c., must have
been suggested by the Ordinance, and designed
to sanction and approve it.

This view is confirmed by the fact that the
first Congress under the Constitution, in which
were Madison and other members of the Constitutional Convention, passed an act confirming
and re-enacting the Ordinance. The adoption
of the Constitution rendered some changes neces-

uniformly Slavery was prohibited in every free Territory. Such was the case in Michigan and Illinois, by acts passed under Mr. Jefferson's Administration. Such was the case in Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.

In the great contest in 1820, which resulted in the Missouri Compromise, the same principle was reaffirmed. Missouri was admitted as a slave State, on condition that the residue of the Territory north of 36° 30′ should be forever free. A majority of the Southern members, in both branches of Congress, voted for Slavery prohibi-tion in this case. The Senate was equally divided between the North and South. Out of twenty-two members from the South, fourteen voted for

ing States who voted on the question of restric-tion, thirty-nine voted for it, and thirty-seven against it. Of the Representatives from the free States, ninety-five voted for it, and only five against it.

On the passage of the bill, as amended with the restriction, a very large majority of the Northern members voted against it. They were in favor of the restriction, but opposed to the adraission of Missouri as a slave State. A very large majority of the Southern members voted for it, on its passage—all the Senators except two; and all the Representatives except thirty-

triumph for the South. They gained the point they were then contending for, viz: the admis-sion of Missouri as a slave State. Writing of this restriction or Compromise Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, under the

date of March 2, 1820, said:

"We have carried the question to admit Missouri a all Louisiana to the southward of 30° 30° free of t restriction of Slavery, and give the South, in a short in an addition of six, and perhaps eight, members to the Sen of the United States. It is considered here by the slav

length of time."

It was generally regarded as a Southern victory. The North was put off with a prospective consideration. The "uninhabited tract" was then regarded of little value. After enjoying all the benefits of Missouri and Arkansas, as slave States, for more than thirty years, and when a "land office" was about to be opened in Free-dom's "tract," the South all at once discovered that there was great wrong in the bargain; that that there was great wrong in the bargain; that it was unconstitutional, and unjust to them. They do not propose to give up what they obtained in 1820; but they coolly say to the North, "we will retain our portion of the Territory, and take that which belongs to you."

Gentlemen should remember that some things are constitutional which are not for their pecuar interests. It has always seemed to me that he South were very much disposed to call everybing unconstitutional that in any way interfered with the interests of Slavery.

he South were very much disposed to call everyhing unconstitutional that in any way interfered
with the interests of Slavery.

There were no doubts of the constitutionality
of the Missouri restriction when it passed. When
this subject was under discussion in 1820, Mr.
Taylor, a distinguished member of Congress from
New York, remarked, in the debate, "that he
knew of no one who doubted the constitutional
power of Congress to make the prohibition."

Before signing the bill, President Monroe took
the opinion of his Cabinet as to its constitutionality. It is well known that John C. Calhonn,
John Q. Adams, and William Wirt, were memhers of the Cabinet. I present the following facts
upon this point, from Mr. Monroe's manuscripts.

A paper endorsed, "Interrogatories, Missouri,

With the above is the original draught of a

free. Such a wife was worthy of even Washington.

This is sufficient to show how the Father of our Ropublic regarded this subject. He has left hir living and dying testimony against Slavery.
What would be the language of the patriarch, could this pure spirit return and take a position among us at "a moment? On which side of this contest would he range himself? Let no made doubt; he would enlist with the friends of Freedom. Let me present his inquiry allite further. How would be be received in the "could his inquiry allite further turn a deaf ear to these appeals." They have chosen another god than the god of the received in the "could his inquiry allite further turn a deaf ear to these appeals." They have chosen another god than the god of the received in the case of Underwood, lately driven from Virginia, answer.

Sii, I blush to say what is now on my lips. It Washington was alive, and a candidate for the Presidency, with the Anti-Slavery semiments that he held while living, he could not receive a single electoral vote south of Mason and Dixors line.

The testimony of Jefferson is still stronger. He says:

"The six semiment and service of the cabinate of the Ordinance was reported on the Ordinance is in these of unready of the States, and the other manners of the presidency, with the Anti-Slavery semiments that he held while living, he could not receive a single electoral vote south of Mason and Dixors line.

The testimony of Jefferson is still stronger. He says:

"There must be an unhappy indensee on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of Slavery has a constitution of the States, and the Cabinate and the Cabinate daments of the Cabinate manners and slave; in the case of Underwood, lately the wood of the Cabinate on the same his day to my office, the same fine time nine near the manner and sour manners of the Cabination. A seminant of the Cabination of the Cabinate the Cabination of the Cabination of the Cabination of the

the following extracts from the Diary of Mr. Adams:

"March 5.—The President sent me yesterday the two questions, in writing, upon which he desired to have answers, in writing, upon which he desired to have answers, in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State. He wrote me it would be in tirze if he should have the answers to morrow. The first question is in general terms, as it was stated to the meeting on Friday. The second was modified to an inquiry whether the 6th section of the Missouri bill is consistent with the Constitution? To this I can without hesitation answer by a simple affirmative; and so, after some reflection, I concluded to answer both. \* \* \*

"March 6. \* \* I took to the President's my answers to his two constitutional questions, and he desired me to have them deposited in the Department, together with those of the other members of the Administration. They differed only as they assigned their reasons for hinking the 9th section of the Missouri bill to consistent with the Constitution, because they considered it as only applying to the Territorial term, and I barely gave my opinion, without assigning for it any explanatory resson. The President signed the Missouri bill this morning."

Comment upon these extracts is unnecessary.

Comment upon these extracts is unnecessary.

There was no doubting the constitutional power to prohibit Slavery then. Even Mr. Calhoun affirmed it. The invention is of later date and by maller minds.

To show the importance attached to the Mis-

souri Compromise at the time it passed, and its sacred character, I quote from Niles's Register, published in a slaveholding State, under date of March 11, 1820, as follows:

March 11, 1820, as follows:

"There is no hardship in this; the Territories belong to the United States, and the Government may rightfully prescribe the terms on which it will dispose of the public lands.

"This great point was agreed to in the Senate—thirty-three votes to eleven; and in the House of Representatives, by one hundred and thirty-four to forty-two, or really by one hundred and thirty-four to thirty-seven; and we trust that it is determined 'forever,' in respect to the countries now subject to the legislation of the General Government. It is true, the Compromise is supported only by the letter of a law repealable by the authority which enacted it; but the circumstances of the case give to this law a moral force equal to that of a positive provision of the Constitution; and we do not hazard anything in saying that the Constitution exists in its observance. Both parties have sacrified much to conciliation. We total to see the compact kept in good faith, and trust that a kind Providence will open the way to relieve us of an evil which every good citizen deprecates as the supreme curse of this country."

For more than thirty years the compact stood!

Both parties have sacrified much to conciliation. We to see the compact kept in good faith, and trust that a kind Providence will open the way to relieve us of an evil which every good citizen deprecates as the supreme curse of this country."

For more than thirty years the compact stood! The Constitution itself was not more sacred! Men of all parties, and from all sections, acquiesced in its provisions, and admired the wisdom of those noble men who formed it. I verily believe, that ten years ago, a representative of the American people would have sooner set fire to this Capitol, than he would have voted to abroadt this Capitol, than he would have voted to abroadt of from Illinois, seven years ago, chanted its praises. In speaking of this Compromise at Springfield, Illinois, in 1849, Mr. Douglas is reported to have said:

were Madison and other members of the Constitutional Convention, passed an act confirming and re-enacting the Ordinance. The adoption of the Constitution rendered some changes necessary, such as the appointment of officers for the Territory, &c. The preamble of this act of Congress recites, that "it is necessary certain provisions should be made," &c., in order that the Ordinance "may continue to have full effect." This act was signed by President Washington, who was also President of the Constitutional Convention. I am willing to rest the constitutional Power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories on this action of Congress, sanctioned as it was by Madison and Washington.

From this time down to 1850, Congress exercised exclusive legislative control over the Territories, prohibiting Slavery in every case where it had no existence at the time, and regulating it in cases where it existed. If I had time, I would refer particularly to the acts of Congress establishing Territorial Governments, and show how uniformly Slavery was prohibited in every fread Territory. Such was the case in Michigan and

The deed is done! The Compromise that was "canonized in the hearts of the American peo-ple," has been broken! The South has not kept faith with the North! In an evil hour, the ambition of "reckless" and selfish men tempted her! She upheld the "ruthless hand tempted her! She uphed the "ruthless hand" that smote the compact, and disturbed the peace of the Union. She has some excuse—the prize of more slave States was too much for her pa-triotism. But what shall we say of the man whose "ruthless hand" was uplifted for this two members from the South, fourteen voted for the the restriction, and eight against it; and of the Northern Senators, twenty voted for it, and two against it.

Of seventy-six Representatives from slavehold-

was in its birth-struggle.

The country knows how wantonly this work was done. It knows the actors. It knows how an Administration—calling itself Democratic—lent all its powers of patronage and corruption to seduce the venal men of the North, and push on the work. Deaf to the prayers of the people, it was intent only on its own selfish and personal aggrandizement. The chief man in this great conspiracy has his reward. After sanctioning and approving all the outrages in Kansas for the sake of a renomination, he went to Cincinnati to claim the reward of fidelity to the Slave Power. He was denied even a complimentary vote, and was carried off the field by only three faithful followers—not one of them from the South. I say nothing of Southern ingratitude in this case. The funeral is none of ours. Let those who mourn his "taking off," settle the account. I thank God, however, that the present occupant of the White House will have but one more opportunity in his annual message to insult and belie the free, intelligent, and Liberty-loving people of the free States.

free States.

The country knows why this work was done

The country knows why this work was done. It was for the benefit of Slavery. The Missouri restriction was repealed for the purpose of making nore slave States—and for nothing else. This was not the avowed purpose; but any man with half an eye could see that it was the real purpose. If there was any doubt, when the Kansas and Nebraska bill passed, that this was the object, subsequent events in Kansas must have removed all doubt.

The country knows who did this work. It was the party called Democratic. Yes, sir, the Democratic party is responsible for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—responsible for the strife and discord that now prevail in this land, as a consequence of that repeal. That party is responsible for all the outrages in Kansas. The murder of innocent American citizens—the wanton and cruel treatment of women and children—the burning of towns—the plunder of property—the destruction of printing presses—the seizing of ballot-boxes by ruffian invaders—and all the fraud and violence practiced in that Territory, are the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and chargeable to the Democratic party.

The country knows, also, that the Democratic party now stands upon this Liegasure, and makes it the test of party orthodoxy. No man, who re-

The country knows, also, that the Democratic party now stands upon this measure, and makes it the test of party orthodoxy. No man, who refuses to sanction the Nebraska bill, can hold any place in the party. Every man must now subscribe to the Slavery-extending policy of the party, or be "read out." He may be sound on all the old principles of the party, but, if he falters on this Slavery plank, he is declared spurious, and must lose his standing in the party. The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Barksnale,] in a recent speech upon this floor, said: "The Democracy clerate no mas who is not sound on

the Slavery question."

We all know what is meant by being "sound" on the Slavery question. To question the right of Slavery to extend itself into new Territories is unsound. To deay the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves from the States into the common Territories, and there hold, sell, and use them, is to violate the Democratic creed.

This is the issue, the only issue of the Democratic creed.

tension."

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, and I ask the people of the free States, to mark this extract. I call attention to its concluding words. The people of the free States must "agree to the extension of Slavery, as a matter of right on the part of the South," and, while they may prefer free institutions, they must "admit in this canvass" that Slavery is right, "by the opinions and usages of mankind, and by the authority and express injunctions of Scripture." Here is the issue! Here is the platform! Governor Wise endorses it, and, apeaking of the candidate, says:

"Buchung has been expecially faithful on the mixture." "Buckunan has been especially faithful on the subject of Statesy. I undertake to say that not only no man North, but no man South, can show a better record than that of James Buchanan on that vexed and dangerous question."

Wise tells us, if Buchanan is elected, Kansas is ure to be a slave State. I have no doubt he is sure to be a slave State. I have no doubt he is right. For one, in that event, I shall regard the question as settled. To make Kansas a slave State, and administer upon the political estates of Pierce and Douglas, is all that is expected of Buchanan, if he is elected. Buchanan agrees with Pierce and Douglas, and stands upon the platform that they have made. Douglas says: "Buchanan and myself have for several years back ever since I came into public life, HELD THE SAME POSITION on the Slavery question, from beginning to and."

Now, hear what Buchanan says: "I have been placed on a PLATFORM OF WHICH I HEARTILY APPROVE, and I must square my conduct that platform."

Then comes the victimized Franklin Pierce:

"I congratulate you that your choice has fallen on a man who stands on the IDENTICAL PLATFORM THAT I OCCUPY, and that he will take the SAME, with the standard lowered never an inch!" Such is Democracy in the year 1856. The party has become the ally of Slavery—the sup-porter of the worst aristocracy that ever cursed the earth. It has repudiated its old principles. It no longer follows Washington and Jefferson. It now swears by Calhoun and Douglas. In the eyes of those who control and govern

the party, Slavery is no longer an evil—no longer a curse to the State, and a crime against God and

If the Declaration of Independence was to be readopted to-day, how many men on the other side
of the Hall, how many of the leading spirits of the
Democratic party, would vote for its great central Democratic truth, "That all men are created
free and equal?" I fear the number would be
small. To accord with the present notions of
Southern men and Democratic leaders, the Declaration of Independence should be amended so as to read: "All free white men, and especially

slaveholders, and those who can live without labor, are created free and equal."

In speaking of the trial, in this city, for the killing of Keating, a laborer at Willard's Hotel, the Charleston (S. C.) Standard says:

The "relation" of "menials" to society, "imposes" submission to insults from "gentlemen."
The same authority says:
"It is getting time that hotel-vailers at the North were convinced that they are zervants, and not 'gentlemen' in disguise. We hope that this Herbert affair will teach them prudence."

not gentlemen in disguiso."

This language of feudalism and aristocracy ha
a strange sound to me. Born and bred to toil
I have learned to look upon labor as honorable
I am a Northern laborer! Many a time have moistened the soil with the sweat of my brow; and in the work-shop I have paid my devotions. Before I look upon labor as degrading, I must despise my father and mother—I must forget my origin, and all the past years of my life. This I cannot do. But one thing I can do. I will never I cannot do. But one thing I can do. I will never cease to despise and abhor an institution that first enslaves, degrades, and chattellizes man—then teaches the doctrine that labor is degrading, and unworthy a gentleman. I would rather have the honest heart, the peace of mind, and the hope of Heaven, of one hardy son of toil, "than all the wealth that sinews bought and sold ever

the Cincinnati platform and the present issue is correct, I give the following extracts from the Worcester Palladium, for many years one of the ablest Democratic papers in New England:

worcease Tatadam, to many jease on ablest Democratic papers in New England:

"The platform asserts the right of slaveholders to carr. Slavery out of the slave Stars, and plant it in the Territories. For that, we find no warrant in the Constitution and no sanction in the opinions held by the Democratiparty or its leading men, through almost the whole perior of the existence of the Republic.
"In comparison with this item of the creed, the other are counted as nothing. What, therefore, is the inference It is, and it can be, nothing more or less than that the Democratic plutform is narrowed down to one point—one plant—and that a full and explicit adoption of all the rest is of no avail, so long as this is discarded. The conclusion is therefore inevitable and irresistile, that a there is in the platform is surplusage, except the sing plant of Staryers Extension; and that while a man mabelieve everything that has been considered essential the party and its conventions in other days, he is to be communisated, 'read out,' as a Democrat, unless he prepared to stand upon the single plank that is now a up as the test of membership, and swear upon his conscience that Slavery Extension is and ought to be a sedience that Slavery Extension is and ought to be a codinal purpose of the Democratic organization.

"We are not going into any argument to show that Democratic party has left us,' nor do we assent to declaration that we have left them. But we do say, this in reconstructing their platform, they have put in a news and distinct plants, which they plainly tell us is more if portant, in their estimation, than all the others; and it is they will recognise no man as a member of their parmetes he will stand aguare upon that plank. That planters he will stand square upon that plank. That planters he will stand square upon that plank. That planters he will stand square upon that plank. That planters he will stand square upon that plank. That planters he will stand square upon that plank.

additional plank, which they plainly tell us is more important, in their estimation, than all the others; and that they will recognise no man as a member of their party, unless he will stand square upon that plank. That plank is Slavery Extension. We resister it. We distort it. We will not stand upon it, if the vehole words beside stand there. It is not Democratic. It is unclaimed in a violation of human rights. It is a charter to perpetuate human vorongs; and we wise our hands of all responsibility for it, in theory or practice."

How long the people of this country are to be humburgged and misled by the name of Democracy, I know not. But this much I do know: that the principles of Liberty and Equal Rights are to be of short duration, if the present policy of the Democratic party, and the moneyed interare to be of short duration, if the present policy of the Democratic party, and the moneyed interest of the slave aristocracy, are to prevail and become the settled policy of the Coyernment.

Upon what claim of right is this new article of Democratic faith founded? What reasons are given for the extension of Slavery? When the Missouri restriction was repealed, we were told that it was done by the right of "popular sovereignty"—sometimes called "squatter sovereignty."—frees words were rung in our cars for months, to justify that repeal. We were told, over and over again, that the people have the right to "govern themselves;" that is, the right to establish Slavery. I must say, Slavery always looked to me very much like governing others. This was a Northern invention, designed to work Northern dough. The South never admired the machine, for it night work for Freedom. They demanded a new contrivance. The Richmond Northern dough. The South never admired the machine, for it might work for Freedom. They demanded a new contrivance. The Richmond Enquirer said: "The squatter sovereignty gun must be spiked," and it was done. It will be used in some localities at the North—but the patent has been rejected, and the whole thing condemned. Even its own fathers will not own it. A new invention was devised at Cincinnati, and labelled "State Equality." This is a Southern invention, and I presume will have a longer life.

ern invention, and I presume will have a longer life.

"State Equality!" What does this mean? It has a popular sound. It means the right of slaveholders to carry their slave property from the slave States into the free Territories, and plant it there, on an equal footing with general property. The advocates of this doctrine begin by assuming, what is not true, that slaves are property by the Constitution and by common law; and then they reason that the owners of such property have the same rights, in all respects, as the owners of general property. They beg the question of property in man by universal law, and then construct their argument. Their superstructure has no foundation. There is no common law under Heaven that sanctions property in man. This idea is contrary to law, and abhorrent to reason.

"The South should establish in the platform the principle, that the right of a Southern man to his slave is equal in its length and breadth to the right of a Northern man to his horse. She should make the recognition of the right full, complete, and indisputable." Nearly every Southern man who has spoken this session has contended for the same principle. This is not law; neither is it right. Against this tyrannical assumption, I place the opinion of Lord Brougham. He says:

"Tell me not of rights; talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right; I acknowledge not the property. In vain you tell me of laws that sauction such a claim. There is a law above all the enactments of human codes, the same throughout the world, the same in all times; it is the law written by the finger of God on the hearts of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loath rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with insignations the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man."

Such also were the sentiments of Wilberforce, Pitt, Burke, Martin, Fox, Granville, Grattan, Curran, and a host of others, who triumphed over the slave power in England, after a desperate struggle. Such are the sentiments of all classes in England now. The contrary doctrine finds advocates only in this Republic.

Against this doctrine I place the decisions of the courts. The Supreme Court have repeatedly held that slaves are regarded as persons, and not

held that slaves are regarded as persons, and not property, in the "full, complete, and indispu-table" acceptation of that term. In passing upon a case involving this point, the Supreme Courtsay: "The Constitution treats slaves as persons. In the second section of the first article, which apportions Representatives and direct taxes among the States, it provides that 'the number shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.' And again, in the third section of the fourth article, it is declared that 'no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, he discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such labor may be due."

The courts of many if not all of the slaveholding States, have taken the same view of the

The Supreme Court of Mississippi says: "It has been determined in Virginia that slaves are per-sons." "In the Constitution of the United States, slaves are especially designated as persons." "The right of the master exists, not by force of the law of nations or of na-ture, but by virtue only of the positive law of the State." In another case, the same Court says:

"Slavery is condemned by reason, and by the laws of sature. It exists, and can exist, only through municipal egulations." page 470, says:

"Slavery is sanctioned by the laws of this State; but we consider that as a right existing by a positive law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of nature."

her owner, and brought back to Louisians, eman-cipated by the mere act of taking a slave to a country where Slavery was abolished. Judgo Barbour, of Virginia, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on this subject, says: his subject, says:
"But how can this apply to persons? They are not the

ubjects of commerce; and not being imported goods, sannot fall within a train of reasoning founded on the con-truction of a power given to Congress to regulate com-nerce, and the prohibition to the States from imposing a luty upon imported goods."

killing of Keating, a laborer at Willard's Hotel, the Charleston (S. C.) Standard says:

"If white men accept the offices of menicials, it should be expected that they will do so with an apprehension of their relation to society, and the disposition quietly to encounted that responsibilities and liabilities which the relation imposes."

The "relation" of "menials" to society, "imposes" submission to insults from "gentlemen."

The same authority says:

"It is getting time that hotel-waiters at the North were convinced that they are servants, and not 'gentlemen' in disguises. We hope that this Herbert affair will teach them Northern laborers should take notice! They must be "convinced that they are servants, and not gentlemen in disguises."

merce, and the prohibition to the States from imposing a duty upon imported goods."

In giving a history of the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Madison informs us that the term "persons" was inserted by the Convention which framed it, and other phraseology stricken out, because "it admitted that there could be property in men;" an idea which Mr. Madison said "he thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution."

All, or nearly all, the slaveholding States have from time to time prohibited the introduction of slaves—Southern property epresented in Congress.

Such has been the practical operation of this provision of the Constitution.

All, or nearly all, the slaveholding States have from time to time prohibited the introduction of slaves—Southern property. Pick ging once said in Congress: "The terms were from time to take." So we should think.

By it the South has had an extra representation in Congress of from ton to twenty members, and a corresponding extra voice in all the affairs of Government. In addition to this, she has received from the duty upon imported goods."

The same carrier of slaves—Southern property representation of slaves—Southern property estation of slaves—Southern property estation of slaves—Southern property estation of slaves—Southern property estation no doctrine better settled, by State and National courts, and by legislative precedents, than that Slavery is the creature of State laws; that it is Slavery is the creature of State laws; that it is contrary to reason, the common law, the common sense and general understanding of mankind; that it can exist only when State laws sanction it. The moment the slave is, by consent of his master, beyond the jurisdiction of the State by which he is held, he is free. The master is the slave that exist all ter has no property in the slave, that exists all over the world, but such only as exists in the State that, by positive law, sanctions Slavery.

The decision in the case of Forbes vs. Cochran, (2 Barn. and Cresswell, 463,) in the Court of King's Bench, covers the whole ground. It is as

> "The right to slaves, when tolerated by law, is founded not on the law of nature, but on the law of the particular country. It is a law in vitum; and when a party gets out of the power of his master, and gets under the protection of another power, without any verongful act done by the party giving that protection, the right of the master, which is founded on the mundeipal law of the particular place only, does not continue. The moment a foreign slave, puts his foot on our shores, he ceases to be a slave, because there is no law here which sanctions as being held in Slavery. And the local law, which held him in Slavery against the law of nature, has lost its force." Then, sir, the slaveholder has no right of prop-

> rety in his slave, which gives him any right to carry such property into any Territory where the laws do not sanction Slavery. If he does, his right at once ceases, and the slave is as as free as his master. This is the law of Christendom. as his master. This is the law of Christendom. It works no hardship to him who claims property in his fellow-man. He knows the law. The hardship is on the other side—that man should be held in Slavery anywhere. Southern men talk about being excluded from the Territories, because they cannot carry their slaves there.
> As well might a man who has one, two, and hree-dollar bank notes, talk about being ex-luded from this District, because he cannot pass bank notes here of less denomination than five bank notes here of less denomination than five dollars. Is the slave so much a part of his master, that the one cannot emigrate without the other? This is all idle talk. As before stated, Slavery exists by local law; and the moment you get beyond the locality where such laws exist, the shackles of Slavery fall.
>
> But I am not done with this doctrine of "State Equality". It is a correlative to the condition of the state of the shackles of Slavery fall.

But I am not done with this doctrine of "State Equality." It is not equality, but inequality, that the South claim. They set up a claim of prop-erty in man, and think it hard that such prop-erty has not the rights of general property. They erty in man, and think it hard that such property has not the rights of general property. They complain that they cannot take this kind of merchandise into the Territories. This complaint has no foundation. Do these complainants forget that this kind of property has a quality and confers rights which no other property has or can confer? Do they forget that every slave, reckoned by them as only property, is three-fifths a man? This right of manhood for political purposes, as well as property, belongs to the slaveholder. The slave is no man for himself, in the eyes of Southern gentlemen or of the law; but every five human beings held in bondage make three political men of their master. What other property has this wonderful faculty? I know of none. To illustrate this point: Suppose a Southern man goes to Kansas with five hundred slaves, and Kansas is made a slave State; this one man, by his human property, becomes

dred slaves, and Kansas is made a slave State; this one man, by his human property, becomes equal on this floor and in his vote for President, and in all the political affairs of the country, to three hundred and one hard-working, intelligent men in New Hampshire, or in any other free State. Call you this "equality!" No, sir! It is downright inequality. The extension of Slavery produces an inequality of States.

The principle of allowing parts of a nation political power in proportion to the number of men they hold in bondage, is so undemocratic and detrimental to Liberty, that I am surprised that any man outside of the privileged States should be willing to extend it one inch beyond the States to which it already applies. Such a principle as this would have been repudiated by the heathen democracy of Athens long centuries.

the heathen democracy of Athens long centuries ago.

By the Constitution of the United States, in the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, five slaves count the same as three freemen. Under this provision of the Constitution, from 1789 to 1792, the South gained seven Representatives; from 1795 to 1813, she gained four-teen; from 1813 to 1823, she gained nineteen; from 1823 to 1833, the gain was twenty-tive. At this moment, the South has twenty additional members on this floor on account of this principle.

any nasty judgment. It certainly has some very striking examples.

The following statistics of the third Congressional district of New Hampshire, represented by me, and the district represented by Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, from the census of 1850, will illustrate the working of this principle, and be found suggestive of other things:

Free whites - - Native adults who cannot read and 
 Native adults who cannot read and write
 182

 College
 1

 Pupils
 273

 A cademies and schools
 991

 Pupils
 28,746

 Public libraries
 37

 Volumes
 98,405

 Votoss polled at the last election
 91,766

Votes polled at the last election - \$1,768 7,600
Georgia has a free white population of \$21,572, and eight Representatives, or one for 35,196 white inhabitants. Maine has a free white population of \$81,813, (60,000 more than Georgia,) and six Representatives, or one for 96,969 inhabitants. Virginia has a white population of 894,800, and thirteen Representatives, or one for 68,830 free white inhabitants. Massachusetts has a white population of 985,450, (about 100,000 more than Virginia,) and eleven Representatives, or one for 89,586.

But some one will say: "The South pays direct taxes in the same proportion, as an offset for

rect taxes in the same proportion, as an offset for this property representation." This is true. Let us examine this point, and see whether the South us examine this point, and see whether the South has been the gainer or loser by this provision. A direct tax has been resorted to only four times since 1789, by the General Government, viz: in 1798, 1813, 1814, and 1816, and is not regulations. The supreme Court of Kentucky, in 3 Marshall, page 470, says:

"Shavery is sanctioned by the laws of this State; but we consider that as a right existing by a positive law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of a municipal law."

The Supreme Court of Louisiana says:

"The relation of slave and owner, in the States of the Union in which it has a legal existence, whether free or slaveholding, is a creation of municipal law."

And they declared a slave, taken to France by her owner, and brought back to Louisiana, emancipated by the mere act of taking a slave to a while every free man of the South received \$4.20, in that division.

votes, of which 25 were on account 125 of slaves. She therefore received by that arrangement \$3,186,127.50, on account of the representation of her slave property. From that, if we deduct the \$1,256,553 paid by her as a direct tax on account of her slaves, there is left \$1,929,574.50 as the bonus which the South has received from the

abide by it. I have alluded to this subject, not for the purpose of making war upon the Consti-tution, but for the purpose of giving a practical reason why we are opposed to the extension of Slavery. We are opposed to the extension of the principle of property representation, and especially to a privileged class. Daniel Webster once said: "I have made up my mind, for one, that under no e

So I say, and so say the people of the free I have gone into a somewhat tedious detail of

figures, to show that the North is the sufferer—that the people of the free States have reason to complain of inequality, and not the South. The South have more than their equal rights. Two thousand millions of dollars of Southern proposity to called by them—is represented on this thousand millions of dollars of Southern property—so called by them—is represented on this floor. It has twenty Representatives here; while not a cent of Northern property is represented. No man is here to represent our horses and cattle, our iron, our ships, or our mills; and I thank God it is so. Free and independent men—free, intelligent, and liberal thought—and the interests of free, educated, and well-paid labor—have their Representatives here from the North. Property representation is confined to the South.

And yet, sir, we hear Southern men talking

And yet, sir, we hear Southern men talking about "State Equality," as though the South did not enjoy equal rights with the North. We are told that Slavery must be extended, in order to secure and preserve to the South her equal

to secure and preserve to the South her equal rights.

This argument is often presented in a different shape. We have been told many times this session, that the Territories are common property, and that the Southern man has the same right to occupy them that the Northern man has. All this we admit. We admit that they are common property, purchased by the common treasure; and that men from all sections have an equal right in them. But we deny that the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories impairs any man's right. Gentlemen talk as though they could not move into a new Territory without their slaves. They say that, unless they can take their slave property there, and hold and use it as they do in the States, they are excluded. Not so, sir. As well might the banker say he was excluded, bewell might the banker say he was excluded, because he could not take his bank with him into the Territory. His bank charter is the creature of local law. Slave property is the creature of the same law; and neither are property beyond the locality governed by said laws.

Bat, sir, how stands the account between the North and South, in relation to the Territories acquired, and paid for out of the common Treasury, since the adoption of the Constitution?

Since that time, territory has been purchased or acquired, out of which five slave States have been formed, and only two free States. The free States have paid more than two-thirds the cost of the acquisitions, and obtained less than one-States have paid more than two-thirds the tens of the acquisitions, and obtained less than one-third of the States. This is what I suppope Southern gentlemen call "State Equality." These States have the following extent of territory and

Missouri 3. Arkansas 4. Florida 52,191 59,268 325,369 Five slave States 543,369 1. Iowa - - 50,914 2. California - 188,981 Two free States 239,895

These figures show, again, State Equality. But as the clates mainly to the Territory of the to show the "equality" the terved in the division of the purch ved in the division of the purchase out of win as Territory was formed. In 1803, the Unites purchased of grance the territory knother the "Louisiana purchase," and paid there is millions of dollars—the North paying fiteen millions of dollars—the North pa-least, ten millions as her share. Out of t-icular territory, thus far, four States ha-ormed—three slave, and one free, as foll | Square miles | 1. Louisiana - 41,356 | 2. Missouri - 65,037 | 3. Arkansas - 52,191

Three slave States 158,584 1. Iowa, free - 50,914

The whole system of Slavery rests upon assumption. This assumption of "property in man" underlies all the others. Heretofore, those interesting ones of State in each of Consension one electoral vote for 76,356 free white inhabitants. The slave States will have 120 electoral vote or on an average one electoral vote for 50,536 free white inhabitants. The South will have 20 electoral votes as a premium for Slavery. If we examine particular States, we shall find the contrast even more unequal than in the aggregate. For instance, South Carolina has a white population of 274,567, and six Representatives, or one Representative to 45,761 free white inhabitants. She has eight electoral votes, or one for 34,321 white inhabitants. New Hampshire has a white population of 317,456, and three Representatives, or one for 105,818 inhabitants. She has five electoral votes, or one for 63,491 free white inhabitants. It will be observed from these figures that three white men in South Carolina have as much influence in the votes upon this floor as seven white men in New Hampshire. And this, sir, is the "equality of the States," so much talked of on the other side of the House!

Perhaps, sir, the institution of Slavery is so elevating in its effects upon human character, that three men in South Carolina are equal to seven in New Hampshire. The country should consider the subject in this light, before they pass any hasty judgment. It certainly has some very striking examples.

The following statistics of the third Congres-

giant evil, the Missouri Compromise was repudiated, and the fires of agitation rekindled throughout the land. The embankment against the further spread of human bondage, erected in 1820 by our patriotic ancestors, was broken down at the command of the Slave Power, and the faith of the nation violated. A compact as sacred as the Constitution has been broken, and for the

the Constitution has been broken, and for the purpose of making Kansas a slave State.

The South claim Kansas for Slavery. We cannot consent! We will not consent! Knowing that God is the averager of wrong, we dare not consent. By no agency of ours shall this beautiful Territory be made desolate by the touch of Slavery. Knowing how our forefathers, appending to God for the "rectitude of their actions," implored his assistance in their great structle. ing to God for the "rectitude of their actions," implored his assistance in their great struggle for Liberty, we dare not offer up a different prayer now. Knowing that the God of Liberty gave us the victory then, we dare not mock and insult Him now—as we should do by tamely consenting to the enslavement of Kansas. We make no war upon the South—we only defend against her warfare. They fight for Slavery—we for Liberty. We ask them to look upon the effects of Slavery in the slave States. We ask them to compare the free States with their own. We ask them to turn back a few years, and read what their own statesmen said, and then blame us for desiring Freedom for Kansas.

Governor Randolph, in his address to the Virginia Legislature, in 1820 said:

"We have been far outstripped by States to whom nature has been far tea beautiful his received."

"We have been far outstripped by States to whom na ure has been far less bountiful. It is painful to conside what might have been, under other circumstances, th amount of general wealth in Virginia." Mr. Curtis, in a speech in the Virginia Legis-

lature, in 1832 said:

"There is a malaria in the atmosphere of these regions which the new-comer shuns, as being deleterious to his views and habits. See the wide-spreading ruin which the avarice of our ancestral Government has produced in the South, as wincased in a sparse population of free men, deserted habitations, and fields without culture Strange to tell, even the wolf, driven back long since by the approach of man, now returns, after the lapse of thundred years, to howl over the desolations of Slavery.

Another member said: Another member said:

Another member said:

a I am gratified to perceive that no gentleman has ye risen in this hall, the avowed advocate of Slavery. The day has gone by when such a voice could be listened to with patience, or even forbearance. I regret that we should find one among us who enters the lists as an apole gist, except on the ground of necessity. If there be on who concurs with the gentleman from Brunswick [M Glolson] in the harmless character of this institution, is me request him to compare the condition of the slavehold ing portion of this Commonwealth, barren, desolate, an seared as it were by the avenging hand of Heaven, with the descriptions we have of the same from those will broke its virgin soil. To what is this change ascribable Alone to the withering and blasting effects of Slavery."

Mr. Moore, in speaking of the exile of Slavery." Mr. Moore, in speaking of the evils of Slavery,

which it has to undermine and estroy everything like virtue and morality in the community. "In that part of the Scale below tide water, the whole face of the country wears an appearance of almost unter desolation, distressing to the beholder. The very spot on which our ancestors landed a little more than two hundred haunt of wild beasts." Mr. Ritchie, once the editor of the Union, in

Speaking of Slavery in 1832 said:
"It is probable, from what we hear, that the commitmittee on the colored population will report some plain for the people of color. But is this all. "When, within a period equal to that in which the Pederal Constitution has been in existence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions within Viginia; when this, the fairest land on all this continent for soil, and climate, and situation, combined, might be come a sort of garden spot if it were worked by the hand of white men alone—can we, ought we, to sit quietly down fold our arms, and say to each other, 'Well, well, this thing will not come to the worst in our day.' Something ought to be done; means sure, gradual—systematic, but discreet—ought to be adopted for reducing the mass of evil that is pressing upon the South.

"The disease is deep-scated. It is at the heart's core. It is consuming our vitals."—See Richmond Enquirer of January 7, 1832.

I ask the attention of gentlement the sure of the stantist of the stantist

January 7, 1832.

I ask the attention of gentlemen to these extracts, and especially the last. Compare it with the one I gave in another place, from the same paper, of recent date. We advocate now just what was advocated in Virginia in 1832, and what was then the sentiment of the country; and for this way are called anoming of the country. or this we are called enemies of the co lisunionists, &c. Comment is unnecessary.

This is a true picture of nearly every Souther. State to-day. We cannot consent that Kansar should be added to their number. Slavery has seared and blackened quite enough of this beau tiful land.

No, gentlemen; you must not ask it. If you

do, we tell you plainly, firmly, but kindly, that we cannot and will not consent. If you insist, we must resist by all the lawful, constitutional, and moral power that God has given us. We cannot consent to do a wrong, or suffer it to done, if in our power to prevent it.

cannot consent to do a wrong, or suffer it to be done, if in our power to prevent it.

Before you can claim our co-operation in this work, you must blot out the history of the past. You must show us that our education is wrong; that our Christianity is wrong. In the language of the noble Henry Clay, in a speech on this floor, upon this subject, in 1827, we say: "If they would repress all tendencies towards Liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must do more than put down the kenevolent efforts of this society. They must go back to the era of our Liberty and Independence, and muzzle the cannon which thunders its annual joyous return. They must blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish that greatest torch of all which America presents to a benighted world, pointing the way to their rights, liberties, and their happiness. And when they achieve all these purposes, their work will be yet incomplete. They must penetrate the kuman soul, and eradicate the light of reason and the love of Liberty. Then, and not till then, when universal darkness and despair prevail, can you perpetuate Slavery, and repress all sympathies, and all humane and benevolent efforts among freemen, in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race doomed to bondage." bondage."

Nor have we forgotten that the same gre orator, in 1850, said:

orator, in 1850, said:

"I have said that I never could vote for it myself; and I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power ever will make me took to spread Shavery over territory where it does not exist."

The South has forced upon us this issue, and we accept it. We claim Kansas for Freedom, by right and by compact. "Kansas for Freedom" is inscribed this day upon ten thousand banners, which float all over the free North. Her army of freemen are marching to the music of "Lineary and Union." Our platform is the Declaration of Independence. Our candidate is the brave and gallant Fremont, in whose veins runs the same blood that vitalized Washington. Our hopes are in God, whose aid we invoke, as did our fathers of old.

We are in the midst of a political revolution. It is a necessary purifier. Let it go on! When

It is a necessary purifier. Let it go on! the atmosphere becomes putrid with disease thunder and lightning are necessary to rethe seeds of death. So in this Republic, dangers lurk in every avenue to the citadel of Liberty, nothing but a political revolution ca-save us from calamity.

The blood which has stained the free Kansas and the floor of the Senate Chamber was needed as an atonement for the past servility of Northern men. If the sacrifice shall prove efficacious in exterminating the race of do

The crisis is one of awful moment! Men of the free North, the interests of Freedom are conded to you! The welfare of the Republic de aded to you! The welfare of the Republic de-pends upon your action! The destinies of a con-tinent hang upon your decision! The hopes of unborn millions survive or perish by your votes? Astion in such a case becomes godlike, and yo-ting rises to the solemnity and dignity of prayer Rear your defences, O freemen! Place upon all the watch-towers hrave and true men.—" men who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain. The day that witnesses the triumph of Liberty n this mighty struggle will be remembered in all coming history; and posterity will call those clessed who enlist for Freedom, as it always does those who, with brave hearts and true, battle for the right.

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a good story—very g the cream of it. Nor has surely happened O'Halloran shout fo what a matter this lo "Ware your so "Were you ever in "Yes, my child, very young indeed riband. I was in a thirty was in the transfer of the trans pillar, nor yet a but woggle, less than a fr studied, my dear Miss filled with character pened for the care a

not be exposed to r

mental music, or be influences of Byro "How would you on Eating, brights ness, let the patient a should they eat. You mutton chops excelled too highly recomme clear cobwebs from wounded heart, give "Oh! Mr. Flintb "Oh! Mr. Flintbu
"Fact, madam; a
my supper hour app
depart. Would that
eyelit and lovely, or
lapse between break
suppressed—annihila
soaps, delicate disher
lives be eternal."

So saying, the blo majestically away, hi collar looking like a Too true, as he in peared upon the carrour Juliet were much was in despair; she known admirer to the such strange atories.